

ctions, and the medicines sent to them.

C A S E XIII.

THE only Son of Mr. M.

The Morning Chronicle, a

NUMB. 2613]

SATURDAY, OCT

...ing him from any of the above complaints. Mr. D—, the Apothecary of the family, desired Dr. R— to be discharged, and Dr. B— to be employed, who visited and prescribed for young Mr. V— thirteen months daily; but being convinced, that he was not able to overcome any of his complaints, young Mr. V—, being reduced to a mere skeleton, he persuaded Mr. and Mrs. V— to send their son to Buxton and Scarborough, where he resorted two seasons, under Dr. D—, but to no purpose. Young Mr. V—, afterwards, tried all sorts of nostrums and quack medicines; and likewise sea bathing and Bristol well water, and a milk and vegetable diet, but in vain. Mr. and Mrs. W—, and Mr. and Mrs. J—, often advised Mr. and Mrs. V— to put their son under my care, being convinced of my capacity, from the cures I had performed on a daughter of the former, and a cousin of the latter, after both was given over as incurable by the ability of the Faculty; but Mr. and Mrs. V. being prejudiced, that my operations were violent, the sweatings too great, and the expenses immense, by the insinuations of the Faculty, they for a long time opposed the advice given them; but being at length satisfied by the above Gentlemen and Ladies, and others, that the insinuations they had received were false and malicious, they submitted, and brought their son to my house: he was always of a hot and cosive habit of body, and thin, weak, and emaciated constitution, and by labouring so long under such a series of distressing complaints, was reduced almost to the last period of his life. But by going night and morning into properly heated and medicated water and vapour baths, and through the moist and dry fomentations and frictions in bed, he found most surprising relief to the grief of his parents, relations, and friends, and by pursuing the same process, and giving him internally some lenient medicines, in eleven weeks he was discharged, in the most perfect state of health, in which he continued with uncommon spirits, and after sixteen months, obtained a commission in the Marine service.

B. DOMINICETTI.

N. B. The reasons which oblige me to publish extraordinary cases I care, are to be seen in this paper of the 17th day of September, 1777, which are worthy of public notice, as they have been sufficient to obtain permission to give up, not only the names of the persons concerned in the cases now publishing, to the Physicians, Surgeons, or assisted, who may apply, but also the names of persons on whom cures have been performed, authenticated by Sir John Fielding.

At my house may be had, gratis, a pamphlet, containing the Cases authenticated by Sir John Fielding, and the Rules and Terms of Donation.

B. DOMINICETTI.

icle, and *London Advertiser*.

AY, OCTOBER 4. 1777.

Price Three-pence

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A t h i s H O U S E
I n P A N T O N S Q U A R E , n e a r t h e H A Y M A R K E T .

H U M B L Y A D D R E S S E D

T o t h e N O B I L I T Y a n d G E N T R Y o f G r e a t B r i t a i n .

L O N D O N :

M D C C L X X I X .

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following papers are a part only of various REMARKS and CASES explanatory of my inventions; and designed as a rational recommendation of the useful methods which I have so long pursued, for the promotion and recovery of health. I had proposed to lay the whole narrative, in a *Course of Addresses*, before the Nobility, Gentry, and Publick at large. The *first* of these—by special agreement with the proprietors of several monthly Magazines—was published, in the nature of an Appendix to their Numbers, in MARCH last: the *second Address* was prepared and sent to them, according to our stipulated terms; and the proprietors of the Town-and-Country, and Lady's Magazines, requested the favour to have them omitted for the month of April; but the proprietors of the Universal Magazine, from whatever sinister motives, best known to themselves, (and perhaps to some unfriendly Brethren of the Faculty,) have refused to fulfil their engagement; though fully apprized of my intended mode of publication, and very readily at the time promising to coincide with it, month after month, till the whole series was finished! What redress the laws of justice assign for an injury so gross, both in point of property and character, is now under the consideration of my Solicitor. But I feel myself too sensibly interested in the good opinion of the Publick, to let the illiberal conduct of such men prevent me from keeping my own word, so far as I am able: and it is therefore my respectful wish, by the present and some future pieces, to discharge my promise with fidelity; and I hope, to the satisfaction of my readers.

BARTHOL. DOMINICETI.

Cheyne Walk,
Chelsea,

C O N T E N T S.

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SUCH LADIES as would choosc to re-
 fer to several singular Cases and Cures, which
 respect GENTLEMEN only, and are printed in
 a Pamphlet similar to the foregoing, may be
 furnished with them *gratis*, at the respective
 Houses, in Chelsea and Panton-Square. The
 Motives of Delicacy and Decorum which in-
 duced the Publisher to give them in a distinct
 Pamphlet, are too obvious to render any Apo-
 logy necessary.

To the wise, just, and humane LEGISLATORS, JUDGE
CLERGY, and MEMBERS of the ROYAL SOCIETY and
COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS of *Great-Britain*;

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

FOR the honour of your country, and the encouragement of its arts and sciences, I take the liberty, through the monthly channel of this useful Magazine, to submit to your wisdom, humanity, and justice, such a detail of simple facts, as I humbly flatter myself is not unworthy of your attention and regard. And I am the more cheerfully induced to do so, from the pleasing hope, that perusal of this address may favourably influence your candid judgment in behalf of him, who for twenty-six years past, by following truth, honour, and industry in his profession, hath been, at every risk, greatly beneficial to your country, and at all events will faithfully persevere to be,

My LORDS and Gentlemen,

Chelsea,
March, 1779.

Your most obedient, most devoted humble Servant,
B. DOMINICET.

Salus Populi suprema Lex est.

THE very great estimation in which the arbitrarily medicated and heated water and vapour baths, pumps, moist and dry fumigations, and the art of frictions are now held, determines me to offer to the public a plan, by which the salutary effects deductible from the practice of them may be extended to all orders of people.

During my residence in Great-Britain, for now more than six and twenty years, have indefatigably laboured to establish and promote this practice; particularly in the Cities of London and Bristol: As, from a very early introduction to the science of physic—led on equally by natural inclination, and the pleasure it ever afforded me—have been convinced, that most of the disorders incident to mankind are curable by those pleasant and safe operations, which I aim to recommend. And the series of success with which it hath pleased God to bless my endeavours, hath given demonstration to this idea; and is now known and avowed in every part of his Majesty's dominion throughout Europe, and in the East and West-Indies.

I confess it hath often surprised me, that a practice, which the ancient physician and philosophers held in such high esteem, and whose good effects the most ordinary capacity might conceive, should have been so much neglected by the moderns: yet this with concern I observed to be the case, in the principal countries of Asia and Europe through which I have travelled and practised physic; making accurate remark upon the quality, application and effects of the natural medicinal baths in each country to corroborate my idea of inventing and introducing an easy, decent, safe and efficacious mode, in which to prepare and apply artificial water and vapour baths, and universal or partial fumigations.

On my visiting England, I found that the most judicious of the medical faculty entertained the highest opinion of medicated water baths, pumps, and vapour baths, as essential in the cure of a variety of the most obstinate disorders; but, that the great cause why the use of them was so seldom recommended, arose from a want of knowing how to ascertain a due method in their preparation and application. They observed justly that the manner in which they had been administered by the ancients was imperfect and dreadful; and that the mode adopted at the present different bagnios was not only disagreeable and neither prepared nor applied according to the qualities

the patient's complaint, or the state of his constitution; but also, that such invalids resort to those places were often in danger of getting cold, and thereby increasing their disorders; and that in local complaints, where a partial internal or external application of volatile effluvia and distillates was necessary, yet the safe and effectual ways of preparing and applying them were totally unknown.

It likewise appeared, that in the sea-coasts of this kingdom, and in several of its cities, natural medicinal baths, as well as salt and fresh water baths, were common; at that they were never medicated with those different vegetable and mineral substances requisite for the cure of many different disorders: nor was the degree of heat regulated according to the vital fire and constitution of the subject, the state of the atmosphere, and other critical circumstances, which ought ever to be adverted to in rubrings and fumigations; and as accurately distinguished, as fire from frost; lax from ill; or an infant from a grown-up man. It therefore did really astonish me, that in a country where the arts receive their highest polish, and which hath produced the best characters that grace the roll of literature and science, a good so obviously important, should have been so greatly neglected; and that no individual had undertaken to introduce it, by erecting a publick edifice, (as established in the infancy of science) with necessary contrivances and accommodations for the patients, the physicians, and their assistants; that to their operations might be decently, securely and successfully performed.

My astonishment was increased, on reading in Sir John Floyer the following observation: "I am greatly surprised (says he,) that in England the artificial baths of all degrees of heat, vapourous and dry baths, with different sorts of frictions, are not yet encouraged; especially as they are recommended by all regular professors of physick, as wonderfully beneficial in all internal and external maladies; and principally the curvy, rheumatism, gout, palsy, colick, gravel, disorders of the urinary passages, and venereal diseases, with all their terrifying symptoms." And I was equally struck to find that Dr. Sutherland had informed the publick, "that the kingdom of Great Britain contains not one artificial bath of any real worth, notwithstanding such baths are universally reckoned amongst the cardinal remedies: All baths in Europe," says he, "disgrace the bath of England: there are few members of the legislative power who are strangers to the danger of our baths; and their inconveniences are well known to all the inhabitants of his Majesty's dominions."

The facts above cited produced also the following natural exclamation from Dr. Langrish: "The useful discoveries of artificial water and vapour baths, partial and universal moist and dry medicinal fumigations, have not been introduced, merely for fear of contest from the rage and tumult of those, who are too lazy to make observations and experiments of these works, and too proud to admit of any one knowing more than themselves. For these main reasons, (continues he,) they have not been adverted to in England, notwithstanding all physicians are convinced, that there is nothing to contradict their use, nor hardly any distemper to which they may not be applied. Dry and damp fibres may be softened; moist flabby fibres and loose vessels may be rendered more solid and elastic by medicinal steams, &c."

As soon as the undertaking might seem, I determined to attempt it, and in March, 1755, opened an apparatus at Templeback-street Bristol.

In the year 1757, I constructed a large one in the great house of Dr. Charleton, Gloucester-street, and another similar to it on College Green, in the said city; inviting the medical faculty of Bristol and Bath to come, examine and make trial of my invention upon their own patients.

Being followed in 1761, to transfer my family to London, I sent by water my most valuable furniture, and the machinery of my apparatus. My zeal and to be induced means for leaving the city of Bristol, are evident from the transcript of papers subjoined.

I.

From the BRISTOL JOURNAL, May 12, 1764.

" All persons who have any demands upon Bartholomew Dominiceti, of the said city, physician, are desired to bring in their account immediately, as his stay will be very short in this city."

II.

BRISTOL, June 14, 1764.

" To whom it may concern, We, who have hereunto subscribed, do certify, that for several years last past, we have been very well acquainted with the personal behaviour of Bartholomew Dominiceti, of this city, physician, and do verily believe him to be a very honest, skilful, and industrious man; having in this city supported his character with dignity, and performed a great many surprizing cures by his diction, and the use of his invented artificially heated and medicated baths, vapourous and dry fumes; and that he, the said Doctor Dominiceti, left Bristol May last, with honor, and for no other motives than his own pleasure, and for the good of mankind, to erect in London his salutary discoveries; as witness our hands (being all of the said city.)

" WALTER CHAPMAN, Prebendary of Bristol.

" THE REVEREND WALTER TRAVENA.

" THOMAS HELLIER, Surgeon.

" EDWARD SHIERCLEFT. JOSEPH SMITH. THOMAS MOORE.

" JONATHAN WHITCHURCH. ISAAC BURGE, GENTLEMEN."

III.

Another, of the same tenor, appeared in the London Evening Post, signed by the following persons, all citizens of Bristol.

" THOMAS BROUGHTON, Vicar of St. Mary, Redcliffe.

JOHN MERIWEATHER,

JOHN BLOOM,

JOHN PRICE, VICAR of TEMPLE.

JOHN WHITTINGTON,

WILLIAM MORRIS,

HUMPHREY BENT COOPEY, Curate of St. Thomas.

RICE CHARLETON,

HENRY FARR YATEMAN,

JOHN POWELL,

WILLIAM HUSSEY.

SAMUEL SHEAR,

JOHN MARTIN FOWKES.

HENRY DURBIN, Chymist.

SAMUEL SMITH, Druggist.

STEPHEN BAGG. THOMAS BUSH. WILLIAM KITCAT. NA-

THANIEL TROUGHTON. THOMAS BROACKS. WILLIAM BRITTON.

THOMAS SIMMONS. ABRAHAM JAMES, MERCHANTS.

JEREMIAH OSBORNE,

EDWARD YOUNG,

NATHANIEL WINDY,

JOHN GRAY.

JOSEPH CANTLE, Attorney, and Clerk to the Council House of the said City."

On my arrival in London, I observed in the papers an advertisement for letting a small house in Knightsbridge; and finding its situation convenient, with sufficient ground adjoining for the purpose of building my apparatus, I went with Mr. Powell, my surgeon, to the landlord, Dr. Christopher Kelly, who lived in St. Martin's-lane, and agreed with him for a lease, at 100l. per annum. He signified a desire to know the purpose of my taking it, and on being acquainted with my profession, wished pre-

viously to see the plan of my intended buildings, Considering him as a man of honour and a gentleman, I very frankly came to him again with Mr. Powell the same day, and entrusted him with my plans, and an explanation of the structure of my apparatus; accompanying the papers with several certificates and affidavits, respecting cures which I had performed. Dr. Kelly faithfully promised to return these documents in a day or two, and then give me a definitive answer concerning the house. At the end of two days, and on the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th also, I called repeatedly upon him in St. Martin's lane, but could neither by myself or my surgeon, get sight of him, nor receive back my papers. On the 7th day I had notice that the master of the vessel (then in the river) was obliged to unload my goods brought from Bristol: I therefore, both personally, and by letter, applied to Dr. Kelly for his answer: but in vain. The next day however he did return my papers; but added, to my astonishment, that he should go and live in the house at Knightsbridge himself! So dissingenuous and unkind a delay, added to the disappointment and hurry attending the inconvenient landing of my goods, made me precipitately take a house at Millbank, Westminster; where shortly after I constructed my apparatus.

The building being completed, I drew up and presented to the Royal Society and College of Physicians an Address in writing, explanatory of my inventions; to which were subjoined various certificates, and sixteen affidavits of persons, citizens of Bristol, of the highest reputation, in testimony of my having there performed upwards of five hundred very singular cures, on patients deemed incurable by the ablest physicians and surgeons of Bath and Bristol; and that by means of those inventions specified and referred to in my Address. It began as follows:

" Gentlemen,

" The many extraordinary cures here submitted to your consideration, shall be repeated on other afflicted persons, deemed incurable in similar disorders, whenever your Royal Society, and the College of Physicians may please to command: and as I humbly believe, Gentlemen, that God has blessed me, amongst the number of those, who, in this vale of tears, labour hard for the relief of the afflicted; it might be infinitely useful to this whole nation, if you, Gentlemen, would honour my apparatus with a visit, to examine the simplicity and efficacy of its mechanism; its rationalia, safety, and real publick utility; to search into the truth concerning the inclosed certificates and affidavits, and by ocular demonstration be convinced of the prodigious effects which my inventions produce in the animal œconomy, in curing the most obstinate complaints, and preserving publick health. My inventions and practice are such as have been wished for, and the want of them lamented, by many modern physicians, supported by the authority of Hippocrates, Galen, Celsus, and all the fathers of physick; who recommended strongly the introduction and use of arbitrarily heated and medicated baths, and fumigating contrivances, in the most obstinate maladies; particularly in fevers, obstructions, tumours, cancers, contractions, weakness, leprosy, rheumatism, gout, gravel, complaints in the uterus, bladder, urinary passages; and in scorbutic and venereal diseases. And Werdue, Doleus, Willis, Walter, Boerhaave, and various others, assure us, that water and vapour baths, properly heated, and prepared of vegetable and mineral medicinal substances, together with partial fumigations, are the only anti-acid, analeptic, anti-spasmodick medicine: the only specifick remedy to mitigate the vellication and irritation of the fibres, to open the pores of the skin, to cleanse the urinary passages, and effectually to cure the scurvy and venereal disorders. Boerhaave particularly, in many places, recommends the putting all humours in motion, and gradually exciting a perspiration, by arbitrarily heated and medicated baths, by vapourous and dry baths, and fumigating engines, to cure the scurvy and lues venerea. Dr. Sydenham says, " that neither mercury nor dried woods can be accounted specificks for curing venereal complaints or scurvy:" and the experienced Turner, Smellie, Astruc, Le Dran, and Petit, declare, " that the most striking cures of the last mentioned maladies are to be effectually performed only by the use of artificial baths, vapourous and dry

"baths, and fumigations; frankly confessing that salivations, as well as strong cathartic, emetic, diaphoretic, diuretic and astringent medicines, are dangerous resources." Upon the use and abuse of which, Dr. Hale expresses himself as greatly afraid, "that, through an indiscriminate application, they have carried off more people than all the wars or plagues we ever had in England."

It is really not in the power of any man, or combination of men, however envious, malevolent or perfidious, to deny one of the facts before related; nor, (let me add with equal truth,) can they alledge the least ill accident, harm, or offence, to have happened to any in my house; although, in the course of practice, I have had upwards of sixteen thousands of his Majesty's subjects under my care; of the principal of whom I have constantly kept a very accurate register, with entries not only of their names, and the names of the physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries who attended, and deemed them incurable; but also of their different disorders, age, constitution, and state of the viscera, and muscular and nervous fibres. I have likewise regularly inserted the names, quantity, and quality of the different medicinal impregnations and degrees of heat of the baths, fumigations, and frictions administered to them twice a day; together with every alteration of process; the successful or contrary effects; and suitable strictures and observations upon the most important cases.

Such hath been my customary and conscientious mode of proceeding; founded upon principles of integrity, which was tantamount to assert, that no man can justly urge a real complaint against my honour, my tenderness, or my endeavors, to make the afflicted happy; nor of my having ever denied a favour or act of benevolence to any person, who, either for himself or any other distressed, deserving object, hath desired my advice or aid.

All this, however, is but an ineffectual barrier against the ignorant assaults of virulent and unfeeling minds. I have accordingly, in a certain degree, and with no little surprize, experienced this truth, from the unscrupulous behaviour of some gentlemen of the faculty; calculated to depreciate my fame and abilities, and to promote their different views. I could enumerate the aspersions they prepagate to discredit the utility and importance of my inventions, by insinuating that they relax the fibres, and weaken the whole nervous system; that those of tender and delicate constitutions are injured by the use of them twice a day; and that the cases published and authenticated by Sir John Fielding, * were performed only on persons of strong nerves, and robust habits of body;—and I therefore think myself obliged, in my own defence, to lay myself before You, my Lords and Gentlemen, as well as a generous publick; who, ever since the month of March, 1755, have always done justice to my skill, and munificently rewarded my labours.

To rescue therefore, my character from a treatment so illiberal, I propose by the conveyance of this magazine,

FIRST, to prove indisputably, that from the year 1753, I began in England to introduce and contrive, to erect and vary my building again and again, for the salutary purposes in view; until at length I had happily succeeded in bringing to their present perfection my whole plan and process of partial pumps, baths, fumigations, and frictions. Having opened the first publick apparatus of this kind, at Bristol, in March 1755; and with constant study and indefatigable application (amidst incredible obstacles, difficulties and persecutions) carried it on with much success, to this present March, 1779; and also having actually paid upwards of 37000*l.* sterling, to the tradesmen and labourers of London and Chelsea, for the establishment of my inventions. For which purpose three apparatuses have been formed: two of them at, and contiguous to my own house in Chelsea, calculated to receive and accommodate 200 persons daily, with

* This refers to the little pamphlet, delivered at Chelsea, and in Panton Square, extracted from "Sir John Fielding's General Preventive and Instructive Plan, sent under his Majesty's patronage to the several corporations of England, 11th of January. 1774."

very due attention to rank, sex, disorder and circumstances : And the third, upon an equally-extensive scale, built and opened by my son—a physician, well experienced, and consummate in the theory and practice of my plan,—at his house in Panton-square, near the Hay-market, London.

II. I shall *secondly*, my Lords and Gentlemen, submit to your and the publick opinion, a series of more than 200 extraordinary cures and cures, which have been performed by me on individuals, who went twice a day through the above operations ; even whilst they were totally relaxed and weakened ; and, when first brought to me, almost reduced to the last stage of existence, by having taken different sorts of sudorific, mercurial, antimonial and other pernicious medicines, rather than by the real force of their disorders : Invalids, in short, then only recommended to me, when other gentlemen of the faculty had resigned them as incurable.

III. In the *third* place, I shall be obliged to make it appear, that several physicians, Surgeons, and apothecaries, under the mantle of men of honour ;—and, as being of the faculty, interested for the good of mankind, and bound to do justice to every deserving man,—were introduced into my house ; and, after having been civilly received, generously entertained, and openly shewn my apparatus and machinery, have usurped, and as far as lay in their power, pourpoised the property of my inventions ; but that in making use of their clandestine acquisition, for want of necessary knowledge and real experience in pathology, and of the real method of duly preparing and applying the proper vegetable and mineral medicinal substances and degree of heat, they absolutely do more harm than good to those who fall under their care ; and consequently both prejudice the public, and bring, all they can, a discredit on the established reputation of my system : On the study and experience of which, I beg leave to aver, that the grand basis of health, in most of the infirmities incident to the human frame, depends. From the mechanism, quality, order and effects of my inventions, the arts of chemistry, anatomy, botany, geometry, and architecture are greatly improved ; without the knowledge and practice of which arts, no man can deserve the name of a physician ; much less be deemed a director or arbitrator of medicinal baths, fumigations, and frictions ; the due preparation and use whereof is of very critical importance to the invalid. Helvetius accordingly observes, that “ he who undertakes the profession of an art, without a true knowledge and practice of its rules and principles, must necessarily expose himself to every disgrace which so gross an absurdity may occasion.”

Let a physician, therefore, be ever so learned or ingenious, and enjoy the confidence of all the Princes in Europe, he cannot be an useful arbiter or director of my medicinal inventions ; unless he has previously acquired (as my Son, in a course of eight years observation with me has done) an adequate knowledge and theory of the modes of application : unless, in short, he has a competent experience of the natural functions and alterative condition of the absorbent vessels, perspiratory ducts, and circulation of the blood and lymph ; of the composition, substance, action, and force of the viscera, muscular and nervous fibres, and solid parts of the human body ; and also be able to give an indisputable account, how the translocation of humours through the pores of the skin, the absorbent and perspiratory channels is effected ; how rarefaction, obstructions, constrictions, corruptions, and suppurations, or other changes are performed in the human frame ; and by what degree of heat and cold, and sorts of water, vegetables, and minerals they may be altered and restored to their pristine state of health. To corroborate these remarks, Baglivi observes, that “ he who designs to do mankind service by the practice of physick, must first of all make himself master of the necessary tools, and the laws of nature.”——“ If a physician (says the great Mr. Boyle) know not how heat and cold, fluidity and firmness, alkali, acid, &c. are generated and destroyed in human bodies, by such and such different preparation and application of waters, vegetables, and minerals, he will be at a great loss when he wants to find out the cause of diseases ; for many of them entirely depend upon the presence or absence, or change of those or other like qualities : and on the contrary, it is a fine advantage to have learned this by various experiments on waters, vegetables, minerals, and the degrees of heat and cold : for, several solutions of the same ap-

"pearance may hence arise, which might otherwise never have been dreamt of. If therefore who is acquainted with only a few of nature's ways of proceeding, is unlikely to know how abundance of diseases are produced; and consequently will oftentimes mistake the case, and apply medicines, medicinal baths, &c. accordingly when the poor patient must dearly pay for his physicians ignorance."

IV. Lastly, the whole structure of my plan shall be supported by simple facts, an indisputable authorities; such as no arguments can traduce; no sophistry blacken or misrepresent; and no professional odium, or low chicanery subvert.

At the same time I very gratefully exult to acknowledge the favours conferred upon me by truly learned and impartial of the profession, who have always rendered due honour to my talents and success; and I sincerely hope they will not consider themselves as comprehended in this vindication; as it shall ever be my ambition to cultivate their encouragement, and deserve their esteem.

C A S E I.

THE only son of Mr. T. V. a gentleman of fortune, aged 18, was afflicted with a scorbutic eruption, which altered and deformed the skin of his face, scrotum and perinaeum very severely, as well as with an acid corrosive humour in his eyes which complaints had troubled him for six years after his recovery from the small pox. When the eruption and running from his eyes ceased, an hectic cough, shortness of breath, and lowness of spirits followed, with a total deprivation of sleep and appetite. Dr. R. attended him while he was under the small-pox, and six months after, but without relieving him from any of the above complaints. Mr. D. the apothecary of the family, desired Dr. R. to be discharged, and Dr. B. to be employed, who visited and prescribed for young Mr. V. thirteen months daily; but being convinced that he was not able to overcome any of his complaints, he persuaded Mr. and Mrs. V. to send their son to Buxton and Scarborough, whither he resorted two seasons, under Dr. D. but to no purpose. Young Mr. V. afterwards tried a course of nostrums and quack medicines; and likewise sea bathing, Bristol well water and a milk and vegetable diet, but in vain. Mr. and Mrs. W. and Mr. and Mrs. J. often advised Mr. and Mrs. V. to put their son under my care, from a view of the cures I had performed on a daughter of the former, and a cousin of the latter after both were given over as incurable by the ablest of the faculty. But Mr. and Mrs. V. being prejudiced, that my operations were violent, and the sweatings too great, by the insinuations of some of the faculty, they for a long time opposed the advice; but being at length persuaded by the above gentlemen and ladies, and others, that the insinuations they had received were false, they submitted, and brought their son to my house.

PROCESS AND CURE.

He was always of a hot and costive habit of body; thin, weak and emaciated constitution; and by labouring so long under such a series of distressing complaints, was reduced almost to the last period. But by going night and morning into properly heated and medicated water and vapour baths, and through the moist and dry fumi-gations and frictions in bed, he found most surprising relief, to the great joy of his parents, relations and friends: and by pursuing the same process, and giving him internally some lenient medicines, in eleven weeks he was discharged, in the most perfect state of health, in which he continued with uncommon spirits; and after fifteen months obtained a commission in the Marine service.

C A S E II.

MR. T. M. a flour-merchant, aged 42, was of a scorbutic habit of body, which not shewing itself at any time externally, affected his nerves exceedingly, and those of his stomach and head in particular, and subjected him to frights and tremors on every sudden event, as well as terrible dreams, and fits for many years.

ars. Mr. F. his relation, was his apothecary, and Dr. D. his physician, who attended him, and did all in their power, but their skill, medicines and best endeavours, were exerted upon him for ten years, to no purpose. At last he was advised to jump into cold bath, head foremost, every morning fasting; but upon the first trial, it seemed him as if the top of his head had been struck with a large hammer, and when he came out of the water, he was almost blind as well as stupid with an intolerable pain in his head, and a very heavy oppression at his stomach. His physician and apothecary, after having applied in vain blisters to his head, emetics, cephalics, and at last a sinapism under his feet, which took away the soles of them, sent him to Bath, in spite of Mr. G. his brother-in-law, and Mr. F. who recommended him to my care. There he staid four months under the direction of Dr. C. and Mr. C. an apothecary, without receiving the least benefit. The great pain Mr. M. constantly felt in his head, was not to be relieved in any other manner, than by his quickly and perseveringly shaking his head, by which he brought out a perspiration on his forehead; and as soon as he wanted rest at night, which he frequently did, he was obliged to repeat the same effort, as opium would not produce it.

PROCESS AND CURE.

At length Mr. M. finding there was no other remedy, came to my house, and by going twice a day through the arbitrarily heated and medicated water and vapour baths, moist and dry fumigations and frictions, as well as partial, to his whole head, without the face, in three weeks the acid and bulky humours which stagnated the circulation in the meninges of the brain were sweetened and attenuated gradually, the general circulation and secretions began to act, and in twelve weeks in the whole, was discharged in perfect health, in which he happily continues.

C A S E III.

CAPT. M. naturally of a scorbutic habit of body, aged 70, through an irregular course of life, was frequently troubled with pains, eruptions, and an unusual swelling in a very tender part; which complaints, as often as they appeared, were by palliative and repelling remedies occasionally dispersed, and when he was freed from the external appearances, shortness of breath, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, and very little rest followed. At last the swelling became so exquisitely painful, durable, and terrifying, as to baffle the best advice and medicines that could be afforded, and produced a fever. As the swelling advanced, the fever and other complaints threatened his life: he remained confined to his bed, and all attempts to do him good proving ineffectual, he was unable to move himself, or to be moved in bed, nor could he retain the least food, or medicine on his stomach; his friends thought it almost impossible for him to live two days, as the faculty had deserted him. Then Lord ———, a friend, sent for me in his coach by his sister's advice, who had been both under my care, found great benefit, and had seen and heard of many extraordinary cures I had performed. His Lordship desired Capt. M. might be removed to my house, to try if I could give him any relief; but on representing to him that this was impossible, and that it was not in my power to attend and apply my fumigations, his Lordship sent for Mr. W. a coach-maker, and ordered him to cut off the back of a coach, and make it convenient to put the bed and body of Capt. M. into it, to be carried to my house.

PROCESS AND CURE.

After immense trouble, and various difficulties, his Lordship's commands were executed, and Capt. M. was brought into my house with the assistance of six men, who placed his bed upon one of mine, in a convenient room: there the properly heated and medicated moist and dry fumigations and frictions were immediately applied universally for twenty minutes, and afterwards partially to the parts affected for one hour, renewing the medicinal, vegetable, and mineral substances every fifteen minutes, and moving him every now and then a tea cup of cordial, made of Cyprus wine, mixed with the yolk of an egg, and tincture of cinnamon: and likewise toasted bread, rubbed with nutmeg, and sopped in porter, which agreeing with his palate and stomach, I increased the quantity of both, and made him also drink the porter, by which external

and internal means he was greatly relieved. His Lordship, Lady A. and many other persons of distinction, sent twice the same night to enquire if the Captain was alive. By every body in my house and the neighbourhood, he was called The Dead Captain, and Lord D. and the abovementioned persons, coming the next morning, were amazed at his being alive, and the infinite benefit he had then received from being only three times fumigated. By a perseverance in this process, Capt. M. was brought into a general perspiration, in four days the swelling was matured and broke out, and emitted a considerable discharge; and by this happy event, his rest, appetite and spirits were surprizingly recovered. The discharge having in eight days ceased, and the aperture being dressed, he was put into properly heated and medicated water and vapour bath, and under moist and dry fumigations, universal and partial. In a month, in the whole, Captain M. was discharged, perfectly cured and restored to his health; the next day he went to Oxford, to see the installation of Lord North, and has ever since continued well.

C A S E IV.

MR. M. a merchant taylor, aged 60, of a cold, phlegmatic constitution, and flabby and relaxed fibres, had been troubled for eleven years with an universal itching, pains in his head, little sleep, no appetite, a difficulty of respiration, and retching every morning of a great quantity of watery and acid humours. He followed the prescriptions of Dr. D. for two years, of Dr. B. for ten years, and then of Dr. L. for four years, which were constantly prepared by Mess. S. and B. apothecaries; but finding that nothing did him any service, and that by taking from three to seventy-six grains of opium every night he could not abate the itching, and a general irresistible, irritating emotion, which harassed him, without relieving the pains in his head, he resolved to reject the physicians, and to jump into a cold bath every morning, according to the advice of Mr. W. a surgeon. After ten bathings he was seized with an ague, a constant pain in his stomach, and a cough. Bathing being suspended, he took eighty grains of opium every night, and in the day time, every four hours, five ounces of the infusion of the bark, in the taking of which he continued seven weeks, but in vain: then, being so extremely reduced, as to be unable to move himself from one chair to another, and his wife thinking his death approaching, she, against the persuasion of prejudiced friends, and the Faculty who had attended him, sent for me, and at her request, and that of his daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. C. he was brought to my house.

PROCESS and CURE.

I prescribed an enema, made with thin barley water and soft soap, to be administered to him twice that night, and in the morning early ten grains of ipecacuanha, with two grains of Algarot's Powder. This having answered my expectation, at night he was put into properly heated and medicated water and vapour baths, and under moist and dry fumigations and frictions, and that night he slept well, and better than if he had taken an hundred grains of opium. By pursuing this process morning and evening, and at bed-time giving him a single grain of ipecacuanha, in seven days an universal perspiration ensued, and every night continued regular, with a great sweating from his head and stomach, which happy effects relieving him from his complaints, he slept sound five and six hours every night; his spirits, appetite, and strength increased daily, and in a month after he was discharged in perfect health. Once a week for a month he bathed at my house in a tepid bath, and was rubbed with my aromatic saponaceous oil; then twice a month, then once, and at last three days every spring and fall for six years; afterwards he unfortunately died of the small-pox, which he caught from his daughter under a course of inoculation.

C A S E V.

J—H—, Esq; aged 41, had been afflicted for seven years with most dreadful itchings and eruptions in both his hands, on his fingers, and scrotum, as well as on

both sides of his thighs, which were always raw, and from which constantly issued an ichorous humour, that made him an object of distraction and despair, day and night. The best inward and outward remedies supplied by his apothecary, Mr. B. and the common prescriptions of Dr. L. and Dr. R. and of Medcs. W. P. and F. potent, gross, as well as the strongest solutions of sublimed corrosive mercury, and preparations of saturn and alum, sitting over the fumes of herbs, and time boiled in water, and those of Canabar burnt upon charcoal, and bathing in sea, were tried upon him for four years, from which he only found momentary relief, and after them his complaints tormented him with double fury. The use of fifty grains of opium was the only remedy from which he could obtain rest at night, and being often doled, and washing the parts affected four times a day, with a decoction of lintseed, and afterwards applying to them the white ointment, were the only resources from which he could procure ease in the day time. Before these complaints, he was of a cold and weak constitution, but subject to tumours in different parts of his body, one of which being fixed in the groin, was exceedingly vexatious to him, for which his physician put him under a gentle salivation by mercurial unguents. While he was under it, and in a sweat, he went imprudently from his house into the yard into the stable, to see his horses, in a wet foggy evening, by which he caught cold, and had a shivering all night: the salivation ceased, without dispersing the tumours, and from hence the itching and eruptions recommenced. In this condition, thin, pale, weak, and groaning, as if he was dying, Mr. H. entered my house, with his Lady, the Rev. Mr. G. and a Nurse. His Lady and the Clergyman solemnly declared, that for two years past he had often resolved to put himself under my care, but that the faculty had often dissuaded him from it.

PROCESS and CURE.

I allowed him to eat what he pleased, and to drink porter and wine, and enjoined him to take half a pint of the infusion of sarsaparilla, mixed with two dracms of the tincture of saffron, and half an ounce of the syrup of it every morning and evening, and also to go into the properly heated and medicated water and vapour baths, and through the moist and dry fumigations and frictions in bed. On the fourth day he declared he found the last a heavenly night, and the day he passed with extraordinary ease and spirits. Pursuing this process, the corrosive humours daily sweetened, the circulatory and secretory functions became gradually regular, the tumours, itching, and eruptions disappeared, he cuticula were healed, and having recovered his appetite, rest, spirits, and flesh, in fourteen weeks he returned into the country radically cured.

C A S E VI.

MR. J. E. a country gentleman, aged 36, of a fine robust and sanguine constitution, in July, in the hottest part of the day, rode twenty miles in little more than an hour, on horse back, on business. The room he entered was cold and damp, and being in a sweat, and thirsty, to refresh himself he directly drank a pot of ale, and staid there two hours with his friends drinking: for five days he had a hoarseness, a dry cough, and felt himself heavy and dull, as if he had been severely beaten: in that time he was blooded twice, and took two ounces of Epsom salts from his apothecary, Mr. F. which, instead of relieving him, increased his complaints. On the sixth night he could not sleep at all, being tormented as if he had been stung with nettles, and pricked with pins all over his body. On rising in the morning, he found his face, hands, arms, legs, and stomach full of dry branny scabs. Mr. P. Surgeon, and the apothecary were consulted, who ordered him to take an ounce of benedict mixed with treacle night and morning, and twice a day to rub the parts affected with olive oil. Pursuing this prescription, in four weeks a burning fever succeeded, and excruciating pains in his head. Dr. W. being called in, cooling medicines and repeated bleedings were directed, which in ten days abated the fever, but the branny scabs extended all over his body, and his sleep and stomach growing worse, diaphoretic and anodyne medicines were prescribed, which not an-

swearing the physician's intention, the strongest sudorifics and double doses of opium were administered, but to no purpose. His disorders being so stubborn, he was sent to Bath under the care of Dr. B. where, after eight days bathing in the Cross Bath his disorders not only encreased with fury, but a great inflammation in his face, and a burning heat and redness appeared all over him: the Doctor ordered the bathing to cease, and an antimonial course of medicines, and a milk and vegetable diet to be pursued, under which he was kept for three months without receiving the least benefit except reducing the inflammation. He was sent from Bath to Buxton, where he strictly followed the prescriptions of Dr. M. for ten weeks, to no purpose. He returned home, and took medicines adapted to his complaints from the Rev. Dr. H. but in vain. At last he was advised by a lawyer, to rub himself with the juice of the plantain, and the leaves of sage, gathered while the dew was upon them; but these remedies proving ineffectual, and having read in the newspapers, of disorders similar to his own, that had been cured by me, in the cases of Mr. F. C. Mrs. F. M. and others, after they had been given over as incurable, he came to town, and put himself under my care.

PROCESS AND CURE.

He was put into the properly heated and medicated water, vapour, and dry bath, and under the moist and dry fumigations and saponaceous frictions twice a-day, and in him eat and drink any thing in moderation he liked, except pork, salt meat, and acids. In nine days he appeared to every body greatly better, and himself gloried in it. In six weeks the circulatory and secretory functions became free and regular, his skin gradually cleared, smooth, and without the least branny-flake, and in 15 weeks, in the whole he was discharged in perfect health, in which he hath ever since continued.

C A S E VII.

W—M—, Esq; a gentleman of large fortune, aged 25, through bad treatment from a certain surgeon, in the use of blisters and injections, had a more dreadful disorder than his first brought upon him. Dr. H. and Mr. C. H. surgeon, had been employed for seven months, but to no purpose, as they could not restrain his urine and the purulent matter from passing from the bladder through the anus, nor check the injury such corrosive fluids did to the sphincter of the anus. Being abandoned by the last mentioned gentlemen, as they were of the first rank, his mind was filled with the most distracting fears, and thereby his pains and disorder became greatly augmented. Then his friends were anxious to put him under my conduct; but M. D. his apothecary, terrified and persuaded him to take the advice of Dr. F. and M. S. surgeon, who for three months exerted their best abilities and endeavours upon him without affording him the least relief. On the contrary, the sharp corrosive humour corrupting the whole mass of his fluids, his eyes were so affected that he became almost blind, and the light of the day, and more especially that of a candle, was intolerable to him. Mr. H. an eminent merchant, understanding how Mr. M. his friend was visited and told him not only of an extraordinary cure I had performed on himself, after he had been deserted by the greatest of the faculty, but likewise of various others I had performed in cases similar to his own, of which he had been an eye-witness and perfectly satisfied him that the prejudices which prevailed were only circulated against me by the envious and jealous of the profession. Convinced by these assertions Mr. M. was brought to my house, and in the presence of Sir John F. P. T. Esq. Major M. Mr. T. surgeon, and many others, freely related the above facts.

PROCESS AND CURE.

Mr. M. though entirely weak, thin, relaxed, emaciated, and almost reduced to the last stage of existence, went morning and evening through the properly heated and medicated water and vapour bath, moist and dry universal fumigations and frictions, and four times a day the most powerful detentive vulnerary emollient and dry-junctions were used in the parts affected, by new methods of my own invention. Pursuing the process, in three weeks Mr. M. was able to come down to dinner and supper, in company with those gentlemen, to their great astonishment, and that of his friends.

teen weeks in the whole, he was discharged perfectly cured and re-established in health, and six months after married a young Lady of great fortune, by whom he has two fine children.

C A S E VIII.

MR. S. L. a merchant, aged 40, through an unlucky accident went under the care of Mr. V. surgeon and apothecary. In three months he was reduced extremely thin and weak, and brought to a state of great distress, which terminated in excruciating pains in making water, attended with a great swelling, which obliged him to keep his bed. Dr. D. and Mr. S. surgeon, were consulted, who would have put him under an immediate lithotomy, but being so reduced, they prescribed nourishing and statable diuretic medicines for him in the day time, and the same with opium at night. For three weeks his strength seemed to be a little increased, but his pains and the parts affected, rejecting the aid of mercury, mercurial unctions were begun. For five weeks he had a running gout, but this also was suddenly and rapidly increasing to two parts a-day, without any perceptible benefit, and reducing him to the greatest weakness and misery, all endeavours to stop the lithotomy were employed to no purpose, till fortunately a large syonful of sulphur, mixed with lenitive electuary, every four hours was administered, which only checked its fury. After being nine weeks under the lithotomy, the parts affected, the swelling and the pains in making water, were very little relieved, and two great holes broke in his tongue appeared. The most powerful medicines, and indefatigable attendance were bestowed upon him for two months longer, but in vain. Then Mr. P. and Mr. M. Dutch merchants, his friends, after persuading him by facts of the truth of some extraordinary cures I had performed, brought him to my house, with a glass vessel hung about his neck in which he caught the spit, which constantly, and involuntarily flowed from his mouth, and which smelt as rank and offensive as foetid sweat.

PROCESS and CURE.

Notwithstanding his extremely weak and emaciated condition, his being unable to stand upon his legs a minute, or to lie down in bed without danger of being suffocated by the great quantity of Saliva continually proceeding from him, and his total incapacity to swallow any thing besides milk, broth, gruel, or liquids of the same kind; I ventured to put him morning and evening into properly heated and medicated water and vapour bath, and under the moist and dry fumigations and frictions; and four times every day partial, effluvia and dry injections, both united and separate, as occasion required, were applied internally and externally to the various parts affected. In three weeks, as the fibres of the whole body began to be lubricated and nourished, perspiration became gradually re-established; the spitting and pains gradually diminished; and in seven weeks more, being able to eat solid food, the holes in his tongue became imperceptible; the parts affected and the swelling wonderfully recovered; and in sixteen weeks in the whole, he was radically cured and discharged in perfect health, to the astonishment of his friends, who thought his case beyond relief.

C A S E IX.

MR. G. Gentleman, aged 32, of a phlegmatic and scorbutic constitution, was after a long walk, attacked with a most extraordinary tormenting itching in his private parts, which distracted him, and, by his scratching it, brought on a great inflammation. Mr. W. apothecary, administered to him several cooling medicines, bled him twice, and directed him to wash the parts affected often in the day time with Potard's Vegeto Mineral Water, and his Pomatum of Saturn to be applied at night, which only gave him a temporary relief, for in ten days he was seized with a burning fever, and with excessive heats and pains in the anus. The apothecary bled him again, and gave him many opening medicines, but they would not operate: he then gave him stronger medicines, and in three days his fever became more violent, and a colic took place. In applying an enema, the apothecary found the pipe would not

pass, there being a tumor formed in the anus. He desired Dr. L. C. to be called in who prescribed what he thought proper, and thinking the tumor was a fistula in ano requested that Mr. P. surgeon, might be consulted in the evening. They met, and determined it to be a large fistula, and Mr. G. being prepared the next day, was after a very severe operation so far re-inflated, as to be able to go about his business. Nine months after a second fistula was formed, larger and more painful than the first, accompanied with a fever, notwithstanding, during its formation, the best internal and external remedies to prevent it were applied. To save his life he was obliged to submit to a second operation. In eight weeks he was tolerably recovered, excepting an aperture upon the ring of the anus, from which issued a thin corrosive humour, which the gentlemen attending him directed to be kept open, and, to prevent the generation of another fistula, they put him under a regular course of medicines and diet. In spite of all this, the prognostic of a third fistula appeared, with the greatest intensity attended with another fever. Then he was desired to consult P. H. Esq; one of his Majesty's surgeons, who did his best, but could not stop the rage of this last fistula, declaring there was no other redress than taking this away also. Mr. G. labouring under such immense distress of mind and body determined to die before he would submit to a third operation. The family being acquainted his father and wife with several cures that I had performed, in cases of the like nature: they therefore sent for me, and in consequence of it I was brought to my house.

PROCESS AND CURE.

Mr. G. in this very deplorable and desponding condition, resigned to his fate, and totally enervated and relaxed, went morning and evening into properly heated and medicated water and vapour baths, and through the moist and dry universal fumigations and fictions, and twice a day under the partial internal and external emollient and discutient fumigations. In five days he experienced amazing benefit; the parts affected with the fistula daily recovered, and in fifteen weeks in the whole, I discharged him radically cured. His father, anxious to do me justice and honour, went with Mr. G. and his wife to the said P. H. Esq; one of his Majesty's surgeons, for his opinion upon this cure; who after most accurately examining the anus, and circumjacent parts, certified under his hand that it was a perfect cure, and Mr. G. has never since had the least appearance of a like complaint.

C A S E X.

MR. D. a Portuguese merchant, having at the age of 43, been badly cured of a ulcer at the neck of his bladder, a worse disorder gradually ensued, which tended to affect the inside of it. Eighteen years he laboured under the utmost anguish day and night, and particularly at the time of making water, which was corrosive mixed with purulent matter, and of the most volatile stinking smell. This horrible complaint produced many more, and particularly that of the piles, which having injured the sphincter of the anus, he could not retain his excrements, which involuntarily escaped him, and were perfectly white and indigested: for this additional calamity he was obliged to wear a petticoat. Dr. L. C. Dr. R. Dr. P. Mr. O. M. S. and Mr. W. surgeons, alternately attended him, during these eighteen years and Mr. W. was his constant apothecary. They however could do him no good but only gave him ease at night, by administering opium every two or three hours. Mr. de C. a relation of Mr. D. took me to see him, who ardently desired to consult me on his desperate situation, Mr. D. being an intelligent man, and through his misfortune much experienced in the medical art, when he heard the account of the simplicity, safety and efficacy of my process, determined to be brought to my house immediately, notwithstanding his emaciated constitution, great age, extreme weakness, and the agonies he suffered.

PROCESS AND CURE.

He went night and morning into properly heated and medicated water, vapour, and dry baths, and under the partial moist and dry, internal and external fumigations. Pursuing daily this process, and administering to him four times a day a medicinal effluvia injection, and some innocent internal medicines, in a month he found infinite benefit; his brother and Mr. de C. who daily kept him company, were amazed at such a change, and the more so, when in four weeks afterwards he was able to make water, to go to stool as regularly and sufficiently as any healthy person, and to walk a mile, and visit his friends. In two weeks more he was discharged in perfect health, and went daily on the Royal Exchange to transact his business, as well as he had done before he was afflicted with the complaint.

C A S E XI.

MR. R. an eminent builder, aged about 36, on reprehending one of his apprentices, was kicked and greatly injured in the genitals, and the succeeding night felt exquisite pains, and a great swelling in the parts injured. The apothecary and surgeon to a public hospital, near which he lived, bled him, gave him several medicines, and applied poultices. In three days his complaints growing worse and critical, and a high fever ensuing, Mr. P. surgeon, was called in, who exerted his best endeavours, but apprehending a mortification, he proposed, as the only expedient to save Mr. R's life, to cut away both his testicles. Mr. W. his friend, who knew several persons that had been cured by me, advised Mr. R. first to try the effects of my inventions; but his advice was opposed with contempt, the faculty insisting that his life could not be saved by any other means than the use of the knife, which they intended to employ upon him the next day.

PROCESS AND CURE.

Mr. R. his wife and friends, regarding what Mr. W. had recommended, the patient was that very night, without the knowledge of the faculty, brought to my house; and notwithstanding his being so extremely weak, feverish, relaxed, and afflicted, he went through the properly heated and medicated water and vapour baths, and the moist and dry universal fumigations and frictions in bed. After these operations, while the momentum of the circulatory and secretory functions was increased, my invented machine for such and similar complaints was applied to the scrotum and perineum, by which the moist and dry fumes of herbs, gums, and cinnabar, were introduced for half an hour upon and round the whole parts affected, to moisten, relax and dissipate the tumours, to excite the obstructed, offensive humours to a regular state of circulation, and expel them through the pores of the skin. This process ended, the whole parts were covered with a plaister, as an auxiliary to execute my intention. Pursuing these operations twice a day, in seven weeks he was radically cured, and has ever since continued in perfect health.

C A S E XII.

MR. S. a very respectable member of the common council of the city of London, aged 37, of a strong and healthy constitution, having taken from his apothecary, without his knowledge or consent, some mercurial and astringent medicines, unfortunately at the time of taking them caught cold, and an inflammation in his genitals, and a fever ensued. He consulted Mr. G. surgeon, who in nine days bled him several times, and made use of the best cataplasms and medicines in vain. The parts becoming extremely large, hard, and red as fire, and the fever obstinate, bleeding was repeated, cooling medicines were plentifully given, and mercurial unctions and emollient cataplasms administered constantly for eleven days, without any benefit, except diminution of the fever. Dr. P. was called in, who prescribed a drachm of the bark powder, to be taken every three hours in a saline draught, three grains of calomel every other night, and two ounces of lenitive electuary, dissolved in barley water, every intermitting morning. These gentlemen apprehending a mortification, agreed to use frequent fomentations, and afterwards to diet him. Mr. S. was, however,

terrified at hearing the word Mortification, and the more so, as he believed he was approaching to it, for which reason he strictly observed the prescriptions. After five days himself, and his friends, collecting from the conduct of the faculty, that the knife was to be used as the next day, he intreated that he might be at liberty to make a trial of my process first; but finding himself opposed and derided by them, he manfully resisted their insidious behaviour, and came to my house that night.

PROCESS AND CURE.

By going into properly heated and medicated water and vapour baths, and through frequent and dry fumigations and frictions in bed; afterwards for an hour applying to the eyes all the most penetrating and dissolving moist and dry fumigations, and an excellent cataplasms; the first night he happily had a natural perspiration, which greatly relieved him. Pursuing the same operation, morning and evening, the circulation and perspiration became regular, the inflammation and hardness gradually diminished; in three weeks he was radically cured, and has since continued in perfect health.

C A S E XIII.

MR. B. a merchant, accompanied by his Attorney Mr. W. brought to my house his grandson, aged 14, who after the small-pox at eight years of age, had been totally deprived of sight. The best physicians and oculists both in England and France had been employed at whatever expence for above five years, but in vain. After I had examined the young gentleman's case, the present state of his eyes, and he found in his circulatory, secretory and excretory functions, and had reflected on the quality of the unsuccessful means which had been tried; I pronounced, perhaps with too great a degree of precipitancy,—"This sort of blindness makes me laugh; but by my experience I am convinced I can remove its real cause; and I would lay any money, that in or near three months, I restored the young gentleman's sight." At this my immature and inadvertent assertion, Mr. B. and his Attorney held me very strictly to the point of honour, and proposed to lay me any wager, with a bargain of saving me 200*l.* if in the space of six months I should give, or cause sight to be given to the young gentleman, sufficiently to enable him to distinguish one letter in the alphabet from another, and a guinea upon the ground from a shilling. I declined to undertake the cure upon such terms; protesting that my expression, through candour, and a series of experience, had escaped me unawares; but that as in physic peculiarly nothing is certain, I begged to be excused the engagement. They, however, still pressing me upon my honour, and to confirm my words, insisted that a board should be drawn up, and signed by me and Mr. B. with a condition, "That, if in the space, or at the end of six months, I gave, or caused sight to be given to the young gentleman, so as to enable him to distinguish one letter from another in the alphabet, and a guinea from a shilling both laid upon the ground, Mr. B. would pay me immediately 200*l.* and that in case I should not so do at the end of the six months, Mr. B. only engaged to pay me for the board and lodging; but for what I might expect on account of bathings, fumigations, medicines and attendance, it must be referred to the generosity of Mr. B."

PROCESS AND CURE.

In seven weeks, the young gentleman was not only able to read the newspapers, and write letters to his father and grand father, but to distinguish a guinea from a shilling thrown at a distance in the grass, and to pick up pins dispersed among the grass. I then demanded the stipulated sum of 200*l.* which Mr. B. refused, from a pretext that the sight regained might be momentaneous only, and transient. I therefore, at the instance of Mr. R. C. apothecary, and Mr. B. a surgeon, kept the young gentleman another month under my care, where several gentlemen, amongst whom were the Rev. Mess. P. and C. and many more, were eye-witnesses of the cure, which was daily more confirmed and deemed very extraordinary. Of consequence, at the expiration of the month, (making in all 11 weeks) I insisted upon being paid. Mr. B. however still refused, because truly, the six months were not expired. I was therefore obliged to serve him with the copy of a writ, and I was proceeding in the suit; but previous to the trial Mr. B. paid the sum with all costs. The young gentleman was dis-

I My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

I NOW beg leave humbly to solicit your excuse for what may seem a vanity; and to subjoin to the foregoing account of cases, and their cures, a few authorities corroborative of my plan. The ingenious Dr. Brooks remarks, that "nothing is more dangerous than a fatal prognostick, pronounced by a physician, by which he too often either dejects the patient, and hastens his exit, or proves he would be an *Æsculapius*, when he is only a more meddler; and who perhaps would be better pleased with a sinner's event, than to see his skill in prediction baffled by a recovery, which would plainly prove him to be no infallible conjuror."

On the same principle, that great and universal genius, Lord Bacon, says, "to pronounce a disease incurable, is nothing less than to establish negligence and carelessness, as it were by law, to screen ignorance from reproach." And an experience of similar facts induced Baglivi to declare, "it is the most scandalous thing imaginable, for a physician to turn his back upon a disease as incurable: he must try new remedies, says he, and vary and shift the several sorts to the very last gasp; for while breath inhabits the body, there is still hope of success from our endeavours."

"When a disease, (saith Hippocrates,) is extremely dangerous, experiments ought to be tried." But, as Dr. Brooks observes, "experiments are not resorted to, through laziness or ignorance, or a too hasty pursuit of fame; and in many physicians, it arises from a strange repugnance to encourage any new discoveries, how beneficial soever to mankind; of which sort are the arbitrarily heated and medicated baths, fumes, fumigations, and different sorts of frictions."

Dr. Turner, commiserating the present condition of the publick, expresses himself thus; "when there was less learning (and I may add, less luxury,) there was no craft; more faith, and honour, mixed with an honest simplicity, than amongst many with us.—" And he adds, "that dunties, callosities, carnosities, freid and desperate ulcers of the urethra, bladder, privities, nostrils, palate, uvula, tonsils and legs, as well as of any other parts, produced by venereal or other causes, are safely and effectually cured, more by artificial baths and fumigations, than by mercury, or any other medicines."

"The disadvantages to the health of mankind, (says Dr. Lucas,) in general proceed from and partiality; in not revealing to the publick, that the sole basis and benefit of bathing and fumigating, consist in the modes and means of impregnating and applying the water and its effluvia, with those vegetable and mineral medicinal substances, which the disorder and parts affected require; and in directing the heat to a degree suitable to the vital warmth, and constitution, and other various occasions."

For want of the modes and means of preparing and applying medicinal baths and fumigations, the sagacious Hoffman protests, "that water, bathing, and drinking places, may be said to be the principal seat of quackery; where the people are induced to believe only strange dreams," &c. &c. "and where (adds Dr. Sydenham) the premises of physicians are mere *ignes fatui*, instead of true lights; which rather misguide to rocks and precipices, than tend to direct the finding out the genuine method of cures."

Such, my Lords and Gentlemen, amongst various others, are the respectable authorities, which I am happy to offer, as some grounds of sanction to the system of my inventions. Permit me again to hope for your monthly attention; persuaded as I am, that although the subject of my remarks is of real importance to the art of healing, restoring and preserving the human frame; yet that, through inattention and faction, the partiality of self-interestedness, and a blameable want of humanity, it has not been fully and fairly considered, to the obstruction of its salutary effects, and thereby to the prejudice of the public in general.

CHELSEA, MARCH, 1779.

E. DOMINICETI.

N. B. Dr. B. Dominiceti being now in his 62d year, and not having, as heretofore the assistance of his son; is advised by his friends to take a pupil; and is ready

Dr. BARTHOL. DOMINICETI's ADDRESS

To the wise, just, and humane LEGISLATORS, JUDGES, CLERGY,
and MEMBERS of the ROYAL SOCIETY and COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS of *Great Britain*.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

IN pursuance of the plan laid down in my last month's publication, I beg leave to solicit the continuance of your attention to some few facts, singular in their nature; and too intimately connected with the subject of my profession, and the success of my practice, to be passed over in silence. Had a vindictive principle stimulated my pen, the narrative might have been exaggerated, without the slightest infringement of truth. But as truth alone, and a due regard to my own character, are the motives which could induce me to the recital; I am persuaded that what is related with delicacy and tenderness to individuals, will be received with candour; and attributed to that just zeal, which a detestation of fraud and malevolence will ever excite in the bosom of an injured, an unoffending, and, may I venture to affirm—a benevolent, and not unuseful member of society?

The *cases* and *authorities* subjoined, will, I trust, farther evince, that the character thus humbly assumed, has not been ill or groundlessly supported by

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

Your most faithful,

And obedient servant,

B. DOMINICETI.

Chelsea,
April 13.
1779.

— *Conservare quamplurimos.*

FROM amidst the many thousands of those very illustrious personages, Members of the Legislature, Royal Society, and College of Physicians, Foreign Ministers, curious Travellers, and Philosophers, who have diligently examined my Apparatus of Health and Œconomy, it will be sufficient to mention the few following.†

- * His Royal Highness the late Duke of York.
- ¶ His Grace the late Duke of Argyle.
- His Grace the Duke of Montague.
- The Prince of Hesse-Cassel. * The Duke of Wirtemberg.
- * The Prince of Anhalt Dessau. * The Prince Gonzaga.
- * The Prince Poniatowski. ¶ The Count de la Lippe.
- * The Prince of Holstein. • The Bishop and Prince of Vilna.
- * The Count of Neuvi. ¶ The Baron of Ramfay.
- ¶ The Baron of Klyngtand, Minister of the Emperors of Russia.
- ¶ The Marquis of Pisa. * The Count of Lauraguais.
- * The Baron of Hinghinhausen. ¶ The Chevalier Dean.
- * The Abbot of Merzi, Inspector J^o M^o of their imperial Majesties.
- ¶ The Abbot of Boudeau.

† Those marked with * have honoured my table; and those marked ¶ have been also under my care, as patients; and those without any mark have only

L O R D S.

Camden. † Northampton. Hertford. * Ferrers. * Gage. † Granby.
 † Dacre. † Halifax. † Le-Despenser. † Clare. † Archer. † Bellamont.
 † Dudley. † Cholmondely. † Campbell. † Cathcart. Mulgrave.
 † Cranston.

B I S H O P S.

† Of Derry Peterborough. Killare.

B A R O N E T S and K N I G H T S.

† Sir George Warren. † Sir Gilbert Elliot. † Sir John Fielding.
 † Sir Francis Blake Delaval. † Sir Charles Whitworth. † Sir Thomas
 Wentworth. † Sir Thomas Gascoigne. † Sir Robert Fletcher. † Sir
 Robert Harris.

M E M B E R S of the R O Y A L S O C I E T Y.

* Lords Morton, President. Carlisle. Charles Cavendish. Dan. Pet.
 Lavard, M. D. Charles Moreton, M. D. Thomas Wood, L.L.D.
 * Benjamin Franklin, L.L.D. * Thomas Birch, D. D. Charles Moss,
 D. D. * Matthew Maty, M. D. Secretary.

The following notes were sent me, amongst many others, soon after my
 apparatus in Chelsea was completely fitted up.

"* Mr Walth, † Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, Dr. Lynn, and Dr. Frank-
 lin, intend to be at Dr. Dominiceti's house on Sunday at 12 o'clock, with
 † Sir John Pringle, Dr. Mounay, † Mr. Maskelyne, & Dr. Horsely and
 some others, but all of the Royal Society: and Mr. Walth hopes Dr. Do-
 miniceti will not think the company too numerous, as they all come with
 a friendly disposition towards him, desirous of doing justice to his merits."

Chesterfield-street, Friday.

"Mr. Banks presents his compliments to Dr. Dominiceti, and intending
 himself the honour to dine with him on Sunday, he lets the Doctor know,
 that his Excellency Count de Guignes, Ambassador of France, Monsieur
 Garnier, Secretary Royal, and Monsieur le Count de Lauraguais, will also
 come with him; being very desirous to see the Doctor's new discoveries of
 œconomy and health: and it will be about 12 o'clock, to fix the cooks to
 make the dinner."

Saturday morning.

In consequence of these notices, I was duly honoured with their com-
 pany; and had the satisfaction to find, that my plan, machinery, and modes
 of preparation, &c. met with their judicious approbation and applause.

M E M B E R S of the C O L L E G E of P H Y S I C I A N S.

Sir William Browne, President, F. R. S.

Sir Edward Wilmot, Physician to the King, F. R. S.

* Sir Clifton Wintringham, Physician to the King, F. R. S.

Sir George Baker, Physician to the King and Queen, F. R. S.

Doctor

* Member of Parliament for Worcester.

† Now President of the Royal Society.

‡ M. D. late President of the Royal Society.

§ Royal Astronomer at Greenwich.

& Secretary to the Royal Society.

Doctor Warren, Physician to the King. F. R. S.

Doctors Hunter, } Physicians to the Queen, F. R. S.
Gisborne, }

* Doctors Brooke. Sylveſter. Sir John Elliot. * Monro. Reeve, and Clark, F. R. S. Doctor Wiſeman.

FOREIGN MINISTERS, CURIOUS TRAVELLERS, and PHILOSOPHERS.

* Count Belgioſoſo, Envoy and Plenipotentiary of their Imp. Maj.

* Baron de Reigentelt, Secretary of the Embaſſy.

* Count de Guerchi,

* Count de Chatelet,

* His Lady and Family.

* Count de Guignes.

Marquis Bluſſel,

* Monſ. Durand,

Monſ. Garnier.

* Monſ. Ottomano,

* Cavalier d'Eſcarano,

* Marquis Caraccioli, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Naples.

* Count de Viry,

* Count Scarniggi,

* Marquis de Cordon,

* D. Mello de Caſtro,

* Monſ. de Mello,

Count de Pinto,

* Baron de Croſs,

* M. Mouſin Pouſin,

* M. Mouſin Pouſchkin,

* and his Lady

* Baron Dieden,

* Count Bruhl,

* Count Malzan,

* Count Haſſan,

Chevalier Nolken,

* Count Welderen, Envoy from the States General of Holland.

* Mr. Cæſar Vignola,

* Mr. Giuſeppe Imberti,

* Baron de Berlendis,

* Count Cavalli,

* Mr. Andriano,

* Count Alſonſo Poggi,

* Monſ. d'Ageno, Miniſter of Genoa.

* Amh. Hamet Aga Toza Effendi, Ambaſſador of Tripoli.

* Her Excellency C. Sagredo Barbarigo, and their Excellencies * Procurator Erizzo. * Pietro Peſaro. * Grimani. * Marc Antonio Gambara.

* Verita Zanobio. — * Marcheſi Sagramoſo. * Carlotti. * Spolverino.

* Gerardini, * Counts Carli, * Perſico, of Verona, &c.

* Counts Crotti of Cremona. * Cravena of Milan, Chamberlain to the

Empreſs Queen. * Marquis Spinola of Genoa. * Chevalier Macedonia of Naples, &c. &c.

* The Noble Solui of Broſa

Such, (My Lords and Gentlemen) amongst many others, are the respectable characters, to whose inspection, trial and consideration, I have very cheerfully submitted my inventions; regardless of every other idea, than that of candidly representing their nature and mode of application. And from all these personages before-mentioned, I have been fortunate enough to obtain a very favourable opinion, touching the real and extensive utility of my plan for promoting the health and welfare of mankind, whether by sea or land.

To the members, in particular, of the legislature, and medical faculty of Great-Britain, I have often, both in print and otherwise, protested with great sincerity, that my real intentions in obtaining his Majesty's Letters Patent, were solely to prevent an invasion of my salutary and economical discoveries, whilst I was continuing to improve and bring them to perfection; and that, my design being thus complicated, I was determined to give up my exclusive privilege to the munificence of parliament, together with the plans, models, explanations, remarks of instruction, and every requisite assistance for the introduction and establishment of the same in all cities, towns, hospitals, prisons, garrison, ships of war and trade, colleges, distilleries, various other kinds of important manufactories, and private families, throughout his Majesty's dominions.

Very unluckily, however, I was a foreigner: liberal by nature, and unreserved to such a degree, that the fruits of my life's study, labour, and great pecuniary expence, have been invidiously usurped by many of the faculty: caught at by some whilst immature; and by others pretendedly adopted, when brought to some considerable degree of perfection.

Out of the number of these plagiarists, it may for the present suffice to hold up to public view the two following, as instances of peculiar treachery.

1. I **, a professed surgeon, whose artifices are a dishonour to Scotch honesty and genius, having embezzled a part of my inventions, by which salt and putrid water is rendered potable and wholesome, proceeded next to interest many powerful gentlemen of his country, as his friends and patrons, for carrying and passing a petition in the great assembly of this nation, to obtain in his behalf a premium for his assumed discovery of the art of sweetening sea-water, and making it drinkable. Upon my being timely apprized of this chicanery, I humbly applied to the said assembly, and obtained permission to appear with my council, witnesses and writings of privilege, before the committee appointed for that particular business. But, however cruel the fact may seem, it is the truth to declare, that all the arguments and reasons urged by my learned advocates, supported by respectable witnesses, and the testimony of my Letters Patent, were received with a degree of unfeeling indifference, unworthy the characters of those, to whom they were very candidly addressed; notwithstanding the Honourable Mr. R. F—r, voluntarily attended the committee on my behalf, and very solemnly declared to them upon his honour and conscience, “that the method of rendering sea-water sweet and potable, assumed by Mr. I. was really a part of Dr. Dominiceti's avowed inventions, whose discoveries on the subject merited the most liberal and ample encouragement.”

Fatally for me, however, although this very worthy and considerable member of that august assembly was in the strongest manner seconded by two other honourable gentlemen, Mr. C. and W. merely upon the principles of humanity and common justice: yet still the tide of prejudice was

turned against me. Sir G. C. willing at all events to serve Mr. I's friends, who composed the majority of the committee, determined upon the case, " That if Dr. Dominiceti thought that the premium adjudged to Mr. I. had been unduly obtained, he must e'en take the remedy of law against Mr. I. for that the committee had thought proper to assign him the premium, which was no less a sum than Five Thousand Pounds !"

To your just feelings, my Lords and Gentlemen, and to the judgment of an impartial publick, I humbly submit this notorious and undeniable fact.

II. The next and only one which I shall now add, no less solicits your ingenuous consideration. I have already pointed to it in my Address published with this Magazine, March 1779; and shall therefore at present only observe, That after Doctor *Kill-all* had been well assured that the reputation of my apparatus had received the approbation and encouragement of the above named great personages, &c. and that my success in curing the most hopeless complaints daily increased, he erected also an apparatus in imitation of mine; and upon the very spot of ground, where, after having fairly negotiated with him for it, I had intended to build, previous to my forming the two already mentioned at Mill-bank Westminster, and at Chelsea.

On seeing in the newspapers an account of this surreptitious proceeding, I remonstrated to Dr. *Kill-all* on the treachery and injustice of his usurpation; I informed him also of the sanction I had obtained by his Majesty's Letters Patent, and intited upon his discontinuing the use of his clandestine plan. Doctor *Kill-all* upon this, conscious of his guilt and breach of confidence, and perhaps fearing the inconveniencies to which an exertion of my privilege might subject him, made me an offer, by Sir J. F. and J. F. Esq. of a third part of whatever monies he might be enabled to procure, by this his new-fangled and most disreputable practice.

Several Gentlemen of the Faculty, who constantly had recommended their patients to my baths and care, and many other of my best friends, to whom I communicated the circumstance, can witness for me, with what abhorrence and contempt I rejected the base offer; and to those who have not already been informed of them, I now think myself well justified in stating the following as my sincere reasons for that refusal.

1. In the first place, the mean proposer had forfeited every claim to my notice or regard, by his very ungentlemanlike deportment.
2. Doctor *Kill-all*, through his unhappy state of mind (for which, as a man, I consider him an object of pity) had committed many alarming errors towards his patients, whilst he practised man-midwifery; in consequence of which it had oftentimes been found necessary to confine him in mad-houses; and had it not been for such an apology, he must have undergone the severest scrutiny of penal law for his misconduct. Under such perilous circumstances, how could I in honour, justice, or conscience think of accepting any offer from him? And indeed, how can it possibly have happened, that such a man should have been countenanced as an arbitrator or director of artificially heated and medicated water and vapour baths, when even a sober, steady and learned physician, in other respects well skilled and judicious, must be very unfit for the task, unless he have first acquired a perfect knowledge and practice in the art of preparing and applying the medicinal substances and degree of heat, according to the different disorders, constitution, animal heat, and other critical circumstances of his patients; and is determined to lay aside all other branches of medical practice, and make the
toilsome

oilsome task in question his pleasure as well as his employment. Such it has ever been to me; from a serious conviction, that upon a consummate knowledge and constant attention to practice in this peculiar branch, first invented and introduced by me into England, the lives of his Majesty's subjects, and the established reputation of my discoveries equally depend.

3. Not long after my refusal as above, Dr. *Kill-all* too glaringly appeared in a new character, to leave a doubt of the propriety of my ideas of him: He came to St. James's, dressed in a naval commander's uniform; and as a divine prophet, and the Ambassador of Jesus Christ, presented to the hands of Majesty a note written with his blood, desiring that the name of the Royal Consort might be changed into Queen *Mary*; in consequence of which strange extravagance he was immediately replaced in confinement.

Since that period, his various publications, and other outrages, of a nature too gross and blasphemous to blot my paper, and tire the reader's patience,—have but the more fully confirmed me in my sentiments; and must be still alive in the memory of thousands, * who were eye and ear-witnesses of the facts alluded to.

To these it is but due from me, and a justice to the publick to add, that Mrs. L. being brought as a patient to Dr. *Kill-all*, was put into a water bath, and about five minutes after she was in, he let into the bath such a quantity of boiling water, as occasioned a total contraction of her limbs; violent tremours ensued; and for two years the lady lived on in pain, unable to move hand or foot.

Capt. R. also being put into Dr. K's vapour baths, he so increased the degree of infused heat, that had not the patient leaped out of the bath, he must have been suffocated; and as it was, Capt. R. remained upwards of four hours, under a very strong, black, and livid state of inflammation. Mr. A. S. experienced the very same fate. The Honourable Mrs. C. nearly lost her skin by the intense heat of the water bath, applied by Dr. *Kill-all*. Miss S. was almost brought to distraction, with a fever, convulsions, and weakness, under his care, by the preposterous and ill-applied use of medicinal baths; and there are no less than 52 other persons, whom I could refer to by name and circumstance, equally sufferers through his presumption and absurd treatment. From premises like these therefore, it is obvious to every one, that Dr. *Kill-all* is equally as fit to prepare and administer the arbitrarily heated and medicated water and vapour baths, as a blind man, who after having stolen the tools of a watch-maker, should take it into his head to mend the disordered watches of his neighbours. Consequently, had I, in any mode, entered into a partnership with Dr. *Kill-all*, I should have deemed myself answerable to God and Man, for every mischief done, or to be done by him, in his pretended practice of my plan.

Through a singular perversion, however, this noneff, disinterested and christian proceeding on my part, hath by Dr. *Kill-all*, his relations, and interested

medical

* Particularly his speeches, July 31, 1772. when he appeared in his prophetic character in the Assembly Room at Canterbury, and when their Graces the Duke of D. and Duchesse of S. were present.—His strange and blasphemous credentials sent to the Archbishop of C. and other prelates.—His long address sent to Sir J. F. dated, August 1, 1772; and the Proclamation To all Emperors, &c. Christopher, by the Divine Spirit, Prophet, &c. published by him in the Middle-

medical abettors, been treated and propagated not only as injurious, infamous and cruel; but because truly I was a native of Italy, and Dr. *Kill-all* an Englishman, and a Member of the College of Physicians, it was deemed a sufficient ground of combination to fall upon me with indignation, virulence and revenge; barking and biting against my honour, my professional ingenuity, and my creed.

A due sense of such unmerited indignities, at length obliged me to file a bill in the H. C. of C. against Dr. *Kill-all*; to which he answered upon oath, confessing that some part of his vapour baths was taken from mine, and with an effrontery of too serious a name for trifling, denying other allegations of my charge. At this crisis two benevolent counsellors, and several of my humane friends advised me drop the pursuit, as Dr. *Kill-all* could not probably long support his undertaking, and as my farther proceeding might appear to some very respectable characters in the physical line, as indicating a rigid or cruel disposition in me, merely to oppress a family already too much oppressed; and particularly as at that very time, for some eccentric practices as usual, he was confined in a place of strict inspection.—I was accordingly influenced by these considerations to wave the prosecution, which had been commenced upon the most equitable grounds.

As a proof of which, let me further observe, that upon Dr. *Kill-all's* discharge from his confinement, he went, in company with his daughter, before a most respectable magistrate; and there, in the presence of two gentlemen of the robe, and several other persons, said to the Bench, “ I come here, to act the part of a constable, by bringing myself to be committed; deserving the pillory for having maliciously perjured myself against Dr. Dominici, in the answer I gave in to his Bill of Complaint in the C. of C.” The humane Bench, viewing his situation, treated him with tenderness, and sent him home with his daughter, who was in tears the whole time.

These are facts well known and incontrovertible; notwithstanding which, several envious, jealous and avaricious persons of the Faculty, absolutely agreed with Dr. *Kill-all* to let them have free access for sending patients to him; and for attending and prescribing medicines to such as they should recommend to the use of his baths: and *four* at least, of those Gentlemen have also contracted to have a third part of the money he should gain from their patients.

The above circumstances have been represented to me by two physicians and three surgeons, who, upon principle determined, as far as in them lay, to do justice to my cause, and the merit of my inventions; the safety and efficacy which they had frequently experienced, not only on those patients whom they have brought, as apparently incurable, to my house; but likewise as having been demonstrated upon themselves, their wives and daughters; and which therefore, at my dining table, and at tea, they often avowed in the presence of many very respectable characters.

They have acknowledged, that medicated water and vapour baths are quite out of the common course of practice in physick; and that my invented modes and means of preparing and applying arbitrarily heated and medicated baths, whether of water, vapourous or dry, together with moist and dry fumigations, are resources, of which neither the ancient or modern physician had entertained an idea: that no physician or surgeon can understand the preparation and application of my machines, and the many dif-

ferent

ferent sorts of vegetable + and mineral medicinal substances, as well as degrees of heat required, for the various species of complaints, constitution, vital heat, and other material circumstances; unless he have previously a thorough concatenated series of theory, knowledge, and practice: and that none of the faculty will go out of their track of principles and methods of visiting and prescription; much less pass from such warm places, as baths often must necessarily be, into a cold air, and *vice versa*; nor attend their patients in the water and vapour process, though it were for twenty guineas a day. §

Such have really been the declarations of physical men at my own house and table; and yet (*et pudet, et refrenam*) these very gentlemen, in a course of time, changed colour, like the chameleon, towards me; becoming either envious and jealous of my success, or avidious for a part of those emoluments which they had personally failed to earn; and (though it goes against me to suppose it) perhaps piqued on being too often reminded of the patients they had recommended, in desperate cases, to my baths and care. I had indeed myself been many times displeased at their past conduct, and very frankly mentioned the cause; namely, the not having sent those patients sooner to the trial of my plan, when their own, confessedly, had been unsuccessful for a cure. Consistently therefore with their own confined ideas, they required of me to give out to all such patients as they sent, or should send to my baths and fumigations, "That I prepared and administered them according to the prescription of their physician or surgeon; and that without their taking the needful quota of inward medicines, no baths or fumigations alone could be so efficacious." And, above all, they insisted to stipulate for a division of the emoluments arising from their patients, into three shares, viz. one for themselves, another for me, and the third to defray the incidental expences of baths, attendants, &c.

To a bargain so insidious, I positively refused my assent; and neither my conscience, or honesty, gained with them any great degree of applause. In a word—for this sole cause they deserted me; and, unmindful as it should seem of all their former declarations, have long since joined the combination of these Gentlemen above-mentioned, to abet Dr. Kill-all and his surreptitious plan. The venality also of interested practitioners in chemicals and galenicals hath been alarmed by their outcries; as if an irreparable innovation on the established practice of physick, with all its ruinous effects, were lying at my door. Hence the first expedient to support that practice with interest and honour, was to consist in sending their patients, when judged convenient, to the baths of Dr. Kill-all; and the second important benefit was to result from the opposition and persecution of the arch-innovator at Chelsea!

It is but truth in me, and justice to these industrious gentlemen, to own, that their spirit of resentment hath not been inactive. With all the ingenuity of detraction I have been honoured by them in many families and companies, publick and private, with a copious discharge of evil report. Trite jesuitical reflections and oblique insinuations are but the small infantry of malevolence. The heavy artillery of wit hath been likewise levelled

at

+ ——— Quis usus

Quoque sit in Folio, quæ sit concordia mistis.

§ Not one of them, I am credibly assured, on visiting patients at Dr. Kill-all's, ever proceed so far as to see them into the scenes of operation; what judges

at me: libels and hand-bills have been bountifully circulated: and incendiary letters anonymous, per penny post, have attacked me under my own roof. An ignominious, and somewhat provoking specimen in this way, I was indulged with last February (1779) fictitiously signed A. H. the handwriting of which sufficiently betrays its parent, *ex pede Herculem*: and kindly informs me of the “water and vapour baths lately erected and “opened at York, by Dr. A. Hunter,* T. D. Goweriers* and T. Brooke* “apothecaries, under the plan and direction of Doctor *Kilall*.” On these grounds, my Lords and Gentlemen (and I have very humbly urged them) how can I be silent, or avoid the honest attempt, at least, to justify myself, my real principles, and my conduct?

As a man of honour and truth, it behoves me here to aver, that I have never promised positively to cure any body; but when a patient, or his friends consulted me, either personally or in writing, I have always given a rational, clear, and convincing account of the safe, pleasant, and eligible method I proposed following in the treatment of the complaint; and next I referred them to such persons as have been already relieved, or cured in similar disorders, and who, through their humanity, had given me permission to make such reference; and likewise I have given up not only the names of the physicians and surgeons who attended, and had given them over as incurable, but also the names of such patients on whom the most extraordinary cures have been performed, and which had been authenticated by Sir John Fielding, in his General Preventive and Instructive Plan, sent by his Majesty's benevolent assent to the Mayors, and Chief Officers of the Corporations, and acting magistrates for the counties at large, through England.—After this, I have always delivered, or inclosed in my letters, the Rules and Terms of Admission; so that every person should arbitrate his expence according to his election of the different terms; which are now put upon such a footing, as to be within the compass of every person, from the Prince to the Mechanick, to avail themselves, and reap the benefit of my inventions.

I humbly submit these facts to God, to you, my Lords and Gentlemen, to the humane of the faculty, and to a generous publick; I may add likewise, to the grateful acknowledgment of those many thousands, who, under Providence, have been restored to health and comfort by my care and inventions. Upon this latter basis I have ever cheerfully grounded my hopes of confidence, and claim of encouragement: determined to consider and to treat the attacks of envious, avaricious, deceitful and malevolent men, as the sun does the blaspheming Æthiopians,—*dum lucent, et solent*.

For this purpose I have, at an immense expence, put into execution the many solicitations which I have received from several learned and benevolent physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries of London and Westminster, viz. to have an apparatus like that in Chelsea, erected somewhere near St. James's, for the greater conveniency of patients and the faculty: which accordingly was completed and opened on the 4th of March last, 1779, in Panton-square, Haymarket, upon the same rules and terms of admission as those, (lately much reduced) at Chelsea. The whole directed, and strictly attended by my Son, a regular bred physician,† who hath acquired the confidence and esteem
of

* Concerning those three worthy gentlemen I reserve myself in my next to inform the public,

† Of whose great help Dr. B. Dominiceti has deprived himself, and of not less than several feelings, the more effectually to accomplish the same.

of all who know him ; and during the last eight years daily practice with me, is become master of my invented modes and means of preparing and applying the arbitrarily medicated and heated water baths, partial pumps, vaporous and dry baths united and separate ; together with moist and dry external or internal fumigations ; and that most salubrious art of partial or general friction ; from which last, both upon the authority of Hippocrates the father of physick, and from my own long and successful experience, it is evinced, as an undoubted fact, that whilst by my other preparations and applications the circulatory and secretory functions of the human frame are brought into exercise, as case and constitution may require, " Friction can lubricate the rigid, or brace up the relaxed nerves and fibres ; nourish or attenuate the solids ; dissipate the tumid obstructions, and strengthen the debility of disordered parts ; thus reducing to a just consistency the many plethorick incumbrances of the animal system, and giving to feeble nature that due degree of exercise and nutrimental relief, which a state so much impoverished can safely bear." *Frictio potest plere, ligare : Carnem implere, minuire : dura solvere ; mollia ligare : multa minuire ; moderata densare.* Hippocr. Medici Offic. tom. XII. pag. 94.

C A S E XIV.

THE Rev. Dr. G. had been for seven years afflicted with a perfect leprosy, which obliged him to change his under garments and gloves five or six times a day, and to take opium to procure rest at night. He had in vain consulted the most eminent physicians in England and France, and tried all the bathing places and quack nostrums, as well as passed through three regular salivations. By accident he became acquainted with the Rev. Dr. B. and his son. The son had been cured by me of a desperate scorbutic distemper, which had deformed the whole skin of his body, after he had been given over by the ablest of the faculty ; and was recommended to me by Sir J. C. Bart. who had been likewise cured by me of the same dreadful complaint. Dr. B. and his son had been eye witnesses of extraordinary cures I had performed on Mr. P. an eminent merchant of London, and on Dr. H. for the same disorders. They, after much importunity, persuaded Dr. G. to put himself under my care. He was then greatly oppressed and dejected. Dr. G. in their presence, and the presence of several persons of quality, declared that he was several times advised and disposed to try my inventions, but that Dr. J. and Dr. F. had frightened him from the attempt, by such accounts of my operations, as were suited to alarm and terrify any one.

PROCESS and CURE.

BY going morning and evening into the properly heated and medicated water and vapour baths, and through the moist and dry fumigations and frictions in bed ; in four days Dr. G. was so re-established in his spirits, that he was quite enlivened and exhilarated. Pursuing the same process for five weeks, the acrid, saline, and corrosive humours being sweetened ; the flesh of the whole surface of his body, which was raw, began to heal ; the capillary vessels gradually united ; the circulation and perspiration became free and regular ; and in four months, in the whole, he was discharged perfectly cured.

C A S E XV.

MR. J. E. Captain of a Guinea ship, during his return to London from the Coast of Africa, lost the use of both his legs, which first greatly swelled, and then became cold and black, and totally insensible. The Surgeon of the ship, for two months, did the utmost in his power to relieve him, but in vain. After his arrival at London, the Doctors F. and P. and Mr. G. and Mr. S. Surgeons, attended him alternately, and exerted their best endeavours upon him,

but to no purpose. Then Dr. P. and Mr. S. held a final consultation, and they determined to cut off both his legs, to prevent the disorder from rising to his thighs, and to save his life. Capt. J. who had been afflicted with a similar complaint, and given over by the faculty, and had had one of his legs destined to amputation by Mr. G. but had saved it by being radically cured by me, on being informed of the desperate situation of Capt. E. went to him, in company with Mr. K. a block-maker; and being persuaded, Capt. E. terrified with the thoughts of losing his legs, to avoid it, in company with his wife and Capt. J. was forthwith brought to my house.

PROCESS and CURE.

BY putting him morning and evening into the properly heated and medicated water and vapour baths, and through the moist and dry fumigations and frictions in bed, in eleven weeks he was radically cured, and restored to the perfect use of his legs, and has ever since continued in perfect health.

C A S E XVI.

W—K—, Esq. who had been cured by me of a severe and dangerous complaint, was informed by Mr. M. that his son, who lived apart from him, could not live many days, his son being afflicted with a burning fever, violent pains and tremendous swellings, and unable to move in bed, or take any nourishment except opium. After this frightful representation, Mr. K. the father, received a letter from Mr. P. an eminent Surgeon, who attended his son, confirming it. Mr. K. the father, was most tenderly affected, and recollecting the cure I had performed on himself, of a nervous disorder, and that he had been an eye witness to many extraordinary cures I had performed on others, in similar cases of fevers, desperate swellings, and virulent disorders, he sent for me, and begged with tears in his eyes, that I would go directly to his son's lodgings, and take him from thence to Chelsea. In executing this request, I was opposed by Mr. P. and others then present, who insisted that the moving young Mr. K. in his then situation, would only hasten his death. I persevered, and with great difficulty and trouble, got him to my house.

PROCESS and CURE.

NOTWITHSTANDING it was Sunday, and he was in such an extremely weak and dreadful condition, I immediately put him into the properly heated and medicated water and vapour baths, and through the moist and dry fumigations and frictions in bed. By pursuing this process twice a day, in ten days he was able to dine at my table; those who had seen him at the time he was brought under my care, were astonished at the amazing relief he had received: and in five weeks in the whole, he was radically cured, and discharged in perfect health.

C A S E XVII.

G—F—, Esq. Captain of an East-India ship, a few days after having passed through a slight salivation, under the direction of Dr. F. sailed for Madras. In the progress of the voyage, he was attacked with a horrible head-ach, and pains in his right elbow. His Surgeon, and the Faculty at Madeira, did their best to relieve him, but nothing could procure him any ease or sleep, except opium. While he was at Madras, the Medical Gentlemen there tried every thing with him to no purpose. Upon his return home, a total numbness, coldness, and loss of sensation, seized his right hand and arm, by which he was delivered from the head-ach and pains in every other part. In this condition he arrived at London. Dr. H. Dr. F. Dr. E. and Dr. J. were alternately consulted for three years, and he tried all the quack nostrums, but in vain. Thro' this misfortune he lost his employment. Mrs. M. who knew two ladies I had cured of a dead palsy, and whom likewise I had cured of very obstinate nervous complaints, happened to be at his house in company drinking tea, and hearing him

him lament his unfortunate situation, and the immense sums he had paid to the faculty, without the least benefit, was the happy instrument of banishing from the minds of him and his lady, the cruel prejudices which the gentlemen who attended him had infused into them against me. In consequence of it, he the next day, with Mrs. M. and his lady, entered my house,

PROCESS and CURE.

THERE were then many patients, and others present in the parlour, to whom he related the state of his hand and arm, and to give them and me a proof of their being deprived of all feeling, he held his hand for several minutes over a full burning fire, without the least emotion, and would have kept it there longer, if the ladies present, greatly affected, had not insisted upon his drawing it back. By going morning and evening into the properly heated and medicated water and vapour baths, and through the moist and dry fumigations and frictions, universally; and in the afternoon, for twenty minutes, through partial fumigations and frictions on the parts affected, in eight weeks his hand and arm were perfectly restored to their natural state, and use. Mr. F. was afterwards re-instated in the East-India Company's service.

C A S E XVII.

MR. J. M. Jeweller, aged about thirty-eight, of a thin, delicate, and weak constitution, for five years was tormented with a most troublesome cough, and an oppression upon his lungs, which totally deprived him of rest day and night. These complaints were brought upon him by an irregular life, and bathing in cold water. His disorders increased upon him to such a degree, that the prescriptions of the most eminent physicians availed him nothing, who one and all pronounced him a dying man. A dry, husky cough shook and weakened his whole frame in such a manner, that all who saw him were of opinion, he was spitting himself to death. His difficulty of breathing was so great, that he was under the necessity of taking lodgings for the air at Islington, and sleeping there every night for several years. This precaution seemed to be of no further use, than that of obtaining an easier departure to him, for he was so emaciated, (partly by taking large quantities of physic, which instead of relieving, added to his disorders, and partly through want of rest and appetite) that he appeared to his friends more like a walking skeleton, than an animated being. It was with the greatest fatigue that he could crawl up to his apartment from the bottom of the stairs; it was quite a journey to him, and always occasioned his throwing himself prone upon the table, coughing and spitting as if he was fetching his heart out of him. Having read in the newspapers extraordinary cures I had performed in similar cases, he came to Chelsea, and put himself under my care.

PROCESS and CURE.

By going night and morning into the properly heated and medicated water and vapour baths, and in bed through the moist and dry fumigations and frictions, in a few weeks he was relieved from the cough and oppression upon his lungs, and the spitting and difficulty of breathing; and was so surprisingly recovered in his strength and spirits, as to be able to walk from Chelsea to Cheapside, in an hour and ten minutes, without the least fatigue; soon after his appetite was so thoroughly re-established, that he could eat and drink any thing that was set before him: and in seven weeks in the whole, he performed a journey to Scotland on horseback, and has ever since remained in perfect health.

C A S E XIX.

G—S—, Esq. of the Kingdom of Ireland, aged 50, of a strong and robust constitution, was attacked with an apoplectic fit; his brain and whole nervous

nervous system were greatly affected; he was deprived of his senses and strength, and almost lost his speech, and was not able to read or write, nor even to stand without the help of his servant. He consulted the most able physicians in Ireland, and followed their prescriptions for four months, to no purpose. Being made acquainted with many extraordinary cures I had performed by my new inventions, in chronical and nervous diseases, he came from Ireland to my house, in the most lamentable and distracted condition, in company with Mr. N.

PROCESS and CURE.

BY going morning and evening into the properly heated and medicated water and vapour baths, and through the moist and dry fumigations and frictions in bed, in two weeks the circulatory, secretory, and excretory functions becoming regular, he regained his senses, strength and speech: and in two months in the whole, he was radically cured, and returned to his native country in perfect health.

C A S E XX.

THE Son of Mr. W. B. a child of twenty months old, at the age of twelve months was seized with the small-pox, which left him almost blind of both eyes, and for the recovery of his sight he was upwards of nine months under the care of Dr. W. Mr. C. H. Surgeon, and many others of the faculty of the first rank and reputation, who gave him a variety of medicines, and used issues and a perpetual blister, and for six months ordered him to take three spoonfuls of bark every hour. Instead of his receiving any benefit, he became quite blind in both his eyes, and had a continual fever and cough, his belly was as hard as a stone, his face was greatly swelled, and almost raw, and he was totally incapable of taking any nourishment or rest; in which deplorable condition he was given over by the abovementioned Gentlemen, and those who attended him. His father having read in the news-papers an account of my cures, in a variety of cases deemed incurable, brought him to my house.

PROCESS and CURE.

HIS nurse was a healthy woman, and in the time of lactation went morning and evening, with the child in her arms, into the properly heated and medicated water and vapour baths, and through moist and dry fumigations in bed, where the child had applied to him the moist and dry frictions. By pursuing this process, in five weeks the child was perfectly restored to his sight in both eyes; his fever, cough, and other complaints were perfectly cured; and he was delivered over to his father in full health, in which he hath ever since continued.

C A S E XXI.

MR. F. M. merchant, aged 38, of a weak, tender, and scorbutic constitution, was, for 15 months, afflicted with a most violent and tormenting palpitation of the heart, great lowness of spirits, head-achs, giddiness, tremblings, and several other nervous symptoms, which totally deprived him of his senses, and rendered him incapable of business. In this deplorable condition, during that time, he consulted Dr. C. Dr. M. Dr. W. and Dr. L. alternately, and followed their prescriptions in every respect, frequently bathing in cold water, without the least appearance of relief. He was acquainted with several persons of reputation, who had been cured by me of chronical disorders of long standing and inveteracy, and they persuaded him to put himself under my care.

PROCESS and CURE.

BY going morning and evening into the properly heated and medicated water and vapour baths, and through the moist and dry fumigations and frictions in bed, in seven weeks, his circulation, secretions, and excretions being rendered free and regular, he was discharged radically cured, and hath ever since continued in perfect health.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

ALTHOUGH none of our ancestors appear to have had the least idea of my inventions, in their present enlarged and improved form; I will venture to say, that every learned physician in Europe is perfectly informed of the safe, luxuriant and efficacious methods used by the ancient sons of physic. Notwithstanding these were sometimes indeed, very injudiciously and absurdly applied, they often were manifested in easily relieving, and effectually curing many obstinate distempers, to which men women and children are alike subject; proceeding from whatever cause, temperature of fibres, state of constitution, or other morbid circumstances. Their example therefore, so far as it was judicious, and well grounded, is a respectable sanction; and their success the best encouragement to follow and improve it.

I can also aver, that many members of the Royal Society, and of the College of Physicians both in London and Edinburgh, have in their writings testified to the above purpose. They have told us, That the Greeks and Romans, by their innocent, pleasant and secure mode of applying medicated water and vapour baths, cured various maladies; and with facility subdued those, which in modern times are seldom attempted, except empirically, or by the use of baths too cold or too hot for the purpose; by violent mercurial or antimonial preparations; and by other means and medicines often dangerous, and in some cases poisonous: in a word, by a too copious and indiscriminate use of bark and opiates, frequently destructive of the health, constitution and life of the people."

Such hath been their panegyrick on the ancients; and such too, the frequent perversion of their principles and practice! It may appear inconsistent, but it is undeniably true. For, notwithstanding the above avowal, in compliment to old times, where do we find that man amongst us, who for public good, hath had the courage or candour to handle the imperfect tools, and improve the crude methods of the ancients, or to re-invent and introduce any of those cardinal remedies so bounteously ascribed to our fathers in the days of Yore?—I have long indeed presumed to present myself to public view on this fair ground of investigation, recovery and improvement: and I know, and do not wonder, that it has been deemed an invidious attempt. At an expence, which few others would have ventured on, or could have supported; accompanied with inconceivable assiduity and obstacles, not only a refinement on the ancient practice of bathing and fumigation hath appeared; but new, unheard and unthought-of modes of application have been established in this kingdom: A blessing long wanted; much wished for; easy, safe and pleasant; an enjoyment rather than a medicine, and sincerely designed for the recovery and preservation of HEALTH, to many a pitiable and afflicted invalid. Surely, then, I might have hoped, that if cruelly deprived of a plenitude of reward, by artifice and fraud, I might at least have escaped the tongue of slander, or the lash of falsehood, malignity and persecution! Old Adam, in your inimitable countryman * therefore, my Lords and Gentlemen, shall be at once both my monitor, and my consolation.

Know you not, Master, to some kind of men

Their graces serve them but as enemies?

No more do yours; your studies, gentle master,

Are sanctified and holy traitors to you:

Oh! what a world is this, when what is comely

Envenoms him that bears it!

Pliny the elder, reminds us, "That for six hundred years before his time, there were hardly any medicinal aids known at Rome, except the artificial water-baths, vapourous and dry baths of all degrees of heat, with conveniencies for the use of fumigations and frictions." Dr. Sutherland observes, that "whilst
artificial

* Shakespear: As you like it. Act II. Sc. 2.

artificial water and vapour baths were continued by the Greeks and Romans, mineral waters were seldom mentioned, nor quack nostrums used; and that for the want of artificial baths and stoves, necessity only drove men to bathe in natural springs; in which, he protests, if nature performed the cure, the Doctor had the credit." He humanely adds, "That Ring-worms, scurvy, itch, leprosy, and those foul corruptions proceeding from venereal complaints, as well as the gout (too common in England) were not known in the time of the rational use of artificially heated and medicated water and vapour baths, and fumigating contrivances."

To corroborate this assertion Dr. Willis remarks, "I have known a great many, not very bad of the impigo or inveterate scurvy, who by going to Bath in Somersetshire to bathe, have returned lepers." The reasons to account for this alarming circumstance are given us by Dr. Bennet, as follows. I. Because we learn, that even a moderate degree of heat, not greater than that of health, will soon render the blood and lymph, the bile, urine and secretory juices highly saline, acrid and alkaline; of which daily symptoms plainly appear from emerging people in Bath waters. II. Because we are convinced, that the animal juices being attenuated by the immoderate heat of those waters, and rendered more subtle than natural, are unfit for nourishment. III. Because the Bath waters want a balsamic consistency. IV. Because they circulate with a greater velocity than is compatible with the stop necessary to nutrition." &c. &c.

For the above, and other considerable reasons (which in my next month's publication will be explain'd) Wénner, Jones, Guidot, Leland, and Pierce in particular,—men of allowed eminence for their skill, candour and impartiality in the history of modern practice, and who had themselves attended patients at Bath—have informed the world, "That the bathing in the hot springs at Bath in Somersetshire may be dangerous to robust, strong, and cold constitutions; and that they are greatly prejudicial to all persons of either a weak and consumptive, or to those of a plethoric, hot, and scorbutic temperament; and especially to such as are attacked with paralytic, gouty, or venereal disorders."

I have, however, known several—let us not call them men—who after having for many months, nay years, heard the groan of misery; and, for the sake of a guinea a day have forwarded, whilst they could not parry, the darts of hopeless disease, rather than send the sufferer to my care, and to reap the benefit of my inventions; I say, I know many, who, though well apprized of my plan and cures, have at last sent them to the Trophonian Cave of Dr. Kill-all, or to end their days at Bath. If the reflections of their own minds do not tell them—my remonstrances of the cruelty, injustice, and inhumanity of such a practice can hope to be but of little avail. Their own credit, however, might possibly have been better supported, had a trial of my plan been timely resorted to: It has too often and too candidly been submitted to their inspection, and its proofs of good effect are too evident, to leave the obliquity of such opponents a shadow of self-excuse.

Leaving these considerations to the reader's judgment—I return to my purpose.

The learned and generous Baynard, who had made the best observations on bathing, and passed many years at Bath in Somersetshire, confirms the above remarks: he informs us, "that the arbitrarily heated and medicated water baths, vapourous and dry baths, and contrivances for fumigations and frictions, are the safest and most agreeable remedies yet discovered to restore and maintain health; being the best calculated to open all obstructions, and sweeten the most acrid, salt and corrosive humours." We may the better depend on this assertion, as it is likewise supported by Galen, and Lancissius; by Huxham, and more than twenty other honest English physicians; who agree that "in inflammations, suppurations and abscesses of the lungs, bladder, testes, womb, breast, &c. after all remedies have failed, the last and most efficacious is the use of water and va-

pour

pour baths, and the partial moist and dry fumigations, prepared with proper vegetable and mineral substances, the heat being skillfully and gradually directed."

The ingenious Dr. Schmilzius, adopting the same sentiments, declares, "that properly heated and medicated water baths, vaporous and dry baths, are the most safe, commodious, agreeable and efficacious method known, and the only powerful remedy to cure the scurvy, venereal and venereal diseases." Mead, Shaw, Aitken, and other celebrated physicians of England, have equally approved and recommended the like practice. "After the best common remedies and methods could not do, (say they) the use of arbitrarily heated and medicated water baths, pumps, vaporous and dry baths, with moist and dry fumigations, are the safest, pleasiest and most efficacious methods yet discovered, for the cure of almost all internal and external stubborn diseases."

Dr. Bennet, (before mentioned) observes, "that artificial baths do good service, when they are regularly, seasonably, and judiciously advised and managed, to promote a general perspiration; and that by a due interposition of well impregnated and directed fumigations and frictions we obviate a present danger, cut off a fresh supply of offensive matter, and thus prevent fresh injury; supplying the body with a kindly moisture, sweating away obstructions, and attenuating viscidities and coagulables; thus enabling the blood, which is the vehicle of the nutritious juices, to nourish and refresh the most distant parts."

And, "yet, to our reproach, (exclaims Dr. Lucas) the jokes of ignorant and vulgar men, who defining every thing common or known, are only to be fed with secrets and mysteries; and the idle sneers of humorous satyrists, are enough to exclude out of the books of mode, and of course to cast out of practice, the use of the innocent, safe and efficacious water baths, vaporous and dry baths, moist and dry fumigations and frictions, impregnated with those vegetable and mineral substances, and directed by that degree of heat, which are suited to the patient's disorder, part affected, constitution, and other circumstances."

We are told, that Dr. Cheyne would have communicated to the world the easy and sure basis of restoring and preserving public health, by bathing and fumigation; but was withheld, as it should seem, by what are commonly stiled prudential motives. Some of his friends pressed him to introduce into his books those frank and unreserved sentiments which he had long entertained on the subject: "But Gentlemen, (says he) we must countenance the modern practice, and do something to oblige the faculty, or they'll tear us to pieces." See Mr. J. Wesley's Primitive Physic.

As my name, however, is not Cheyne, but Dominiceti, free and ingenuous, who only fear God and not men; and as my real happiness always was and shall be to make the afflicted happy; I am cheerfully determined to remove, as much as possible, those narrow prejudices, which clearly are productive of many calamities injurious to HEALTH, that principal and unrival'd ingredient of human happiness: Dreading the avarice or pride, the jealousy or anger of illiberal calumniators, just as much as the moon walking in brightness regards the barking of a dog, or the howlings of midnight wolves.

I am the more free, my Lords and Gentlemen, thus to declare myself, as being assured that the sentiments of justice and liberality exist and operate in your own breasts, and in those of the public at large. Nor am I without the cheering persuasion, that Gratitude cannot be extinct in the hearts of those numbers, on whom I have been so fortunate as to effect a cure. Would to God, they could as happily, in return, cure every deluding and deluded opposer of their prejudices; which not only disgrace themselves, but are eventually an obstacle to the benefit of many afflicted fellow creatures, the pitiable children of pain and sorrow, sickness and disease!

CHELSEA, APRIL, 1779.

B. DOMINICETI.

N. B. Dr. Dominiceti being now in his 62d year, and not having, as

COPY and TRANSLATION of the ORIGINAL
DIPLOMA, &c. of Dr. RHOD. DOMINICETTI.

In CHRISTI NOMINE. Amen!

Universis et singulis presens hoc publicum Doctoratus Privilegium visuris, Icturis et Auditoris, Nos JOHANNES BAP. MORGAGNI Feroliensis Romanusque Patricius, ad Anatomicon Ordin: servato jure ac Titulo Primarii Professoris, Indytæ Nationis Germanicæ Protector, Indytique Ordinis D. D. Philosophiæ et Medicinæ Doctorum et Professorum Auctoritate Veneta, Præses; SALUTEM in Eo, qui est omnium vera Salus.

ANTIQUA et Præclara Universitas Patavina bonarum Litterarum Mater gloriosa, et Artium ac Scientiarum Parens optima, quæ clarissimorum professorum splendore, vetustissimorum Studiorum Auctoritate, et fideis Doctrinæ et Virtutum omnium monumentis non modo per Italiam, sed per totam etiam Europam, et ubique Gentium inter Academias Principatum obtinet, Eos duntaxat ad summum Doctoratus gradum, et Magisterii Dignitatem, quo cæteris hominum generibus preferuntur evchere et extollere consuevit, quos virtutum excellentia, meritorum copia, diuturna studia, pervigiles labores, tandem etiam examinis rigorosi Certamen Laurea Academica, et Doctoratus corona dignos exhibuerint. Æquum enim et rationi consonaneum Majoribus nostris visum semper fuit Unumquemque pro meritis digna præmia ferre, neminique ad honorum fastigia, nisi per Laborem certamina, et virtutum aditum patefacere. Propterea jure optimo sancitum est, ut qui liberalibus Artibus Philosophiæ et Medicinæ omnem suam operam, et assidua studia impenderent, ii maximis laudibus ac summis honoribus, æquissimis scilicet Virtutis præmiis afficerentur, quatenus eorum Exemplo Socii et posteri ad capessendam virtutis, et industriæ semitam laudum et honorum stimulis ac desiderio accenderentur; ipsique in via probitatis, fiducia, decoris atque gloriæ confirmarentur.

SIGNIFICAMUS itaque vobis, declaramus, et harum litterarum tenore fidem facimus et attestamus, qualiter dic infrascriptæ datarum presentium, Nos Præses antedictus auctoritate Veneta juxta antiquam et approbatam consuetudinem, ac privilegia Almæ Universitatis Patavinæ quibus fungimur in hac parte sub Regimine Illustrissimi et Sapientiss. D. D. ANGELI SCHIAVETTI Canonici de Monte Silicis Bergomas ad Metaphysicam Publici Professoris Almqve Universitatis D. D. Artistarum ejusdem Academice Pro Rector ac Syndici Digniss. Qualiter inquam, per venerabilem Concessum Excellentissimorum Doctorum et Professorum in præfata Academia, Nobilis D. RHODOMONS DOMINICETTI filius D. Bartholomæi oriundus Viennensis adductus est ad nos cum uberrimis Testimoniis Ingenuitatis et probitatis sue, nec non diuturni studiorum curriculum in artibus Liberalibus, et Disciplinis Philosophicis et Medicinalibus, et cum certissimis Documentis laborum, vigiliarum et exercitiationum per idoneum annorum numerum continuatorum, quem à promotoribus suis de meliori nota Nobis commendatum et oblatum, ad subeundum suum ultimum Examen Doctrinæ

More Nobilium punctis ei in philosophia et Medicina hesternâ Die forte
 eductis, et pro more hujus Academiæ eidem assignatis hodie diligenter exa-
 minari coram nobis, atque excuti curavimus: Ipse autem locis persequendis,
 argumentis tractandis, questionibus et oppositionibus clare solvendis, in omni
 denique sui periclitatione tam egregie, prudenter, docte, laudabiliter, acce-
 lenter, ac Doctorico More se gessit, et talem vigorem ingenii, et vim os-
 tendit vim Memoriæ, Doctrinæ, Facundiæ, ceterumque, quæ in
 Consummatissimo Philosophiæ et Medicinæ Doctore requiruntur, ut Mag-
 nam sui Expectationem quam apud omnes jam pridem merito concitave-
 rat, non solum sustinuerit, sed etiam longissime superaverit. Quamobrem
 ab excellentissimis inelyti ordinis præfati Doctoribus et publicis Professoribus
 Unanimiter et concorditer, Cunctisque Suffragiis, ac eorum NEMINE PENI-
 TUS atque PENITUS PENITUSQUE discrepante aut dissentiente nec hasi-
 tante quidem idoneus aptissimus ac sufficientissimus Philosophus et Medicus
 fuerit judicatus, ac merito quidem approbatus, sicut ex eorum omnium et
 singulorum suffragiis secreto in Scrutinio Nobis porrectis evidenter consti-
 tit. Nos itaque antiquam sequentes consuetudinem ac sententiam Privilegiorum
 Patavinæ Academiæ (habita Ratione Scientiæ, Eloquentiæ, Peritiæ, Facul-
 tati interpretandi, methodi curandi, and aliarum virtutum ac morum ejus-
 dem, quorum omnium certissimum specimen exploratus et percontatus
 dedit) de consilio et sententia omnium excellentissimorum prædicti Venerandi
 Concessus Doctorum et Patrum præsentium, et hæc ipsam postulantium pro
 Tribunali sedentes, Eundem Nobilem Dominum RHODOMONTIEM DOMI-
 NICETTI virum doctissimum atque ita universis naturæ artisque dotibus or-
 natum, ut nihil amplius ei deesse videatur, DOCTOREM Philosophiæ et
 Medicinæ IN DEI NOMINE approbavimus et approbatum esse volumus;
 pronunciantes et declarantes eum esse optime habilem idoneum ac dignum
 officio munere dignitate et honore Doctoratus in Philosophia et Me-
 dicina, Ipsamque continuo Philosophiæ et Medicinæ Doctorem pub-
 lice et solemniter fecimus et creavimus, ac per præsentis litteras facimus et
 creamus; tribuentes ei tanquam vere idoneo ac optime merito, et hac pro-
 motione honorisque apice dignissimo, liberam et plenariam potestatem Cathe-
 dram Magistralem ascendendi atque insignia Doctoratus à Promotoribus
 suis petendi et recipiendi: Ipsisque promotoribus illam eidem impertiendi
 liberam facultatem ut imposterum libere ac plenarie, publice et privatim in
 quibuscumque philosophicis et medicinalibus disciplinis hic et ubique in toto
 orbe terrarum legere, repetere, consulere, disputare, questiones terminare,
 controversias decidere, et præticare possit, atque earum singulas partes aut
 universas profiteri, docere, glossare, interpretari, et commentari, omnem-
 que Philosophiam et medicinam facere, scholas regere, baccalaureos instituere,
 omnibusque et singulis uti frui et gaudere privilegiis, prerogativis, exempti-
 onibus, immunitatibus, libertatibus, concessionibus, honoribus, favoribus,
 præeminentiis, beneficiis, gratis ac indultis, aliis quibuscumque, quocumque no-
 mine censeantur, quibus alii Doctores Alinæ Parisiensis, Salmaticensis, Papi-
 ensis et Bononiensis Academiæ ex quibuscumque ecclesiasticis vel temporalibus
 concessionibus aut indultis gaudent et utuntur, vel uti et gaudere possunt ac
 poterunt quomodolibet in futurum, juxta Formam Privilegiorum Alinæ Uni-
 versitatis nostræ Patavinæ antiquitus et absolute concessorum. Quibus ita gestis,
 et declaratis ut supra, perillustri et excellentissimus Philosophiæ et Medicinæ
 Doctor D. HOMERONUS PISONUS Cremonensis, ad Institutiones Medicas
 publicus Professor et Promotor, ejusdem in Philosophiæ et Medicinæ,

pro seipso ac aliis penillustribus et Excellentissimis Philosophiæ et Medicinæ doctoribus, videlicet D. LEOPOLDO MARCO ANTONIO CALDANIO Bononiense ad Theoricam Ordin. Medic. jure ac titulo primarii Professoris. D. JACOBO DE SCIVOLO Brixiano ad Practic. Ordin. Medic. jure ac titulo primarii Professoris. R. P. D. JO. ALBERTO COLUMBO VENETO, Abb. Casinense ad Philosophiam Ordin. et ad Physicam Experimentalem jure ac titulo primarii Professoris. D. JO. A BONA, Veronense ad practicam Ordinem Medic. in Nosocomio jure ac titulo primarii Professoris. D. ANTONIO PIMBILO de Engelfredi P. P. Medic. Theor. D. JOSEPHO BERTOSI Utinense ad practic. Ordin. Medic. R. D. JOSEPHO TOALDO Vicentino ad Lect. Astronomiæ, Geographiæ et Meteororum omnibus publice legentibus memoratum virum per suam luculentissimam orationem petentem et acceptantem consuetis insignibus ac ornamentis Doctoribus ibidem decoravit solemniter et publice insignivit tribuitque, eisdem Philosophiæ et Medic. Libros primo clausos, mox et apertos, annulumque aurum digito ipsius indidit, ac Birretum Doctorale pro Laurea Corona capiti ejus imposuit, pacisque osculum eidem exhibuit, cum magistrali Benedictione. SIC itaque summa cum laude et honore ingenti Nobilis et Excellentissimus D. RHODOMONTIS DOMINICETTI ad summum Doctoratus apicem Philosophiæ et Medicinæ Deo FAVENTE pervenit. IN QUORUM omnium et singulorum suprascriptorum fidem ac testimonium has nostras patentes Privilegii Litteras manu nostra subscriptas, et sigillis S. Marci Veneti, Almaeque Universitatis D. D. Artium corroboratas Chirographo etiam Cancellarii ejusdem Universitatis jussimus communiri. ACTUM et datum Paduæ in loco solito Examinum Academiae Patavinæ Anno à Christi nativitate M, DCC, LXX: indictione III. die vero Sabbati XXII. mensis Septembris, principatus autem Serenissimi Principis Nostri D. D. JO. ALOYSII MOENICO Ducis D. D. Venetorum Anno VIII. Præsentibus ibidem D. ANDREA LUCHETTA Bidello, et D. ANTONIO ZEISSEL Nuntio Augusti Collegii Veneti, et aliis quamplurimis diversarum Nationum Testibus ad Præmissa vocatis et rogatis.

L. D. O. M.

J. B. MORGAGNUS, Præses.

ANGELUS SCHIAVETTI, Can. Pro-Rector et Syndicus.

HOMOBONUS PISONUS, P. P. Promotor Loco, &c.

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

(Imperialis.)

(Sti Marci.)

(Univ. Patavinæ.)

Ego Mattheus Giro, Dr. Filius Sanct. Ven. Auct. Pub. Pat. Not. ac Aug. Collegii Veneti ex Ex. D. D. Philosophiæ ac Medicinæ Doct. Prof. hujusce Celeberrimæ Patav. Academiae Cancellarius, supradicti Nobilis Dom. RHODOMONTIS DOMINICETTI filii Nobilis Bartholomæi oriundi Viennensis in Philosophia ac Medicina, nemine penitus atque penitus dissentiente, more Nobilium, approbati præfens privilegium subscripsi.

A. L. D. O. M.

PETRUS CAVIGNATO pro Cancellario Almae Universitatis scripsit.

Noi SIMON CAVALLI, per la serenissima Republica di Venezia Ministro Residente appo S. M. Britannica. Attestamo qualmente le Firme così le quali è autenticato il presente Diplema sono legittime, e che però si può prestarvi intieri fede, come intersamente ai sigilli. Londra Aprile 18. 1776.

S. CAVALLI, Ministro Residente Veneto.

(L. S.)

COPIA

I

In the NAME of CHRIST. Amen!

To all to whom the publick Privilege of Doctorship shall come: WE, John Baptist Morgagni, of Prato, Noble of the Roman Empire, first Professor of Anatomy for Life, Protector of the renowned German Nation, and by the Authority of the most serene Republick of Venice President of the excellent Order of Doctors and Professors of Physics and Philosophy; Inasmuch, through HIM, who is the true Head of all.

THE venerable and celebrated University of Padua, the illustrious Mother of sound Literature, and excellent Parent of Arts and Sciences; and who, by the lustre of her famous professors, by the authority of ancient studies, and by the most splendid monuments of learning and every virtue, acquireth pre-eminence amidst the academies not of Italy alone, but of all Europe, and throughout the world; hath ever been accustomed to exalt those to the supreme degree of Doctorship and magisterial dignity, who distinguish themselves from other orders of men; and whom their singular endowments, assiduous studies, and the ultimate test of a strict examination, have demonstrated to be worthy of academick laurels, and the honour of a Doctor's degree: BECAUSE it always appeared to our ancestors reasonable and just, that every man should obtain the rewards suitable to his merits, and that none should arrive at the summit of honours, until he had first cleared and opened his way to them, by the strenuous exertions of diligence and virtue.

It hath therefore on the fairest Grounds been determined, that they who have employed their studious and best endeavours for the attainment of the liberal Arts of Philosophy and Physics, should be remunerated with satisfaction and the highest honours, as the due encouragement of virtue; thereby to excite their competitors and future generations to the industrious pursuit of like accomplishments; to enkindle in them a desire of similar honours and applause; and to confirm them in the generous paths of integrity and virtuous fame.

We therefore, (as President as aforesaid, by the authority of the Senate of Venice, agreeable to the ancient and approved custom and privilege of the said venerable University of Padua, which in this district we exercise under the sanction of the illustrious and sage Angeli Schiavetti, Canon of Mount S. Silvas of Bergamo, publick Professor of Metaphysics; Protector and Supervisor of all Masters of Arts of the said University;) do by these presents publicly testify and declare unto you, THAT on the day of the date hereunder written, the Noble Rhodomonte Dominiconi, son of Doctor Bartholomew, a descendant of Vienna, was properly introduced and received into the most ample testimonials of his ingenuity, probity, and constant attention to the study of the Liberal Arts, and culture of Philo-

sophy and Physick; together with authentick evidences of his labours, assiduity and exercises, during the proper number of years: and was also by his Promoters, men of the highest estimation, recommended to us; and having offered himself for his last examination in learning, after the manner of our Nobility, upon certain points yesterday drawn out by lot, in Philosophy and Physick; and, according to the rules of the said Academy, this day faithfully proposed to him: We have therefore taken due care to examine and prove him before us; and find, that in his method of discussion and argument, his clear solution of the questions and objections raised from cases for his explication, and propounded for his treatment of them; and more-over in every trial of his ability, he did so well and laudably, so fully and scientifically demean himself, as to display that strength of genius, power of memory, learning, elocution and other qualities which are invariably requisite in a complete Doctor of Philosophy and Physick; and not only to answer, but greatly to exceed the high and general expectation, which he had long since deservedly excited. WHEREFORE, by the very excellent Doctors and publick Professors of the aforementioned celebrated order, it was unanimously adjudged and approved, and so by full evidence it appears to us, THAT the candidate is a very fit, proper, and well-intituled proficient in Philosophy and Physick: and hereupon, following the ancient custom and rule of privileges in the Academy of Padua, with the advice and approbation, and at the request of the aforesaid celebrated Doctors and Fathers, present in council for that purpose; We do hereby IN THE NAME OF GOD, approve the said Noble Rhodomonte Dominetti, and also will him to be so approved, as a man of sound erudition, endowed by nature, and adorned by art, with those gifts which worthily render him a Doctor in Philosophy and Physick; and we have therefore publickly and solemnly made and created, and by these presents do make and create him from henceforth, a Doctor of Philosophy and Physick: GRANTING unto him, a full and free power to ascend the Magistral Chair; to demand and receive from his Promoters the ensigns suitable to a Doctor's dignity; and also to obtain from his said Promoters, an unlimited power and faculty in law, freely and fully, in publick and in private, to read, consult, and dispute; to solve questions, decide controversies, and to practise in every branch of philosophical and medical science, both here and every where else throughout the world; and to profess, teach, interpret and explain all and every part of them; to assist or preside in schools, to institute bachelors, and to use and enjoy in the amplest manner, all and every the privileges, prerogatives, immunities, honours, emoluments, and indulgences, which other Doctors of the respectable Academies at Paris, Suabia, Pavia, and Bologna, by what grants or indulgences soever, now do, or hereafter can enjoy, according to the rule of privileges of our venerable University of Padua: IN CONSEQUENCE WHEREOF, the illustrious D. Homobonus Pisonus, of Cremona, Doctor of Philosophy and Physick, publick Professor of Medical Institutions, and Promoter in Philosophy and Physick; on behalf of himself and of other excellent Doctors in the same sciences; (that is to say, D. Leopold Mark Anthony Caddanio, of Bologna, first Theoretick Professor of the College of Physicians; D. Jacob de Scovolo, of Brescia, first Professor of Practical Physick; the Reverend Father D. John Alberto Columbo Veneto, Abbot of Caluso, and first Professor of experimental Philosophy and Natural History

tory; D. John à Bona, Veronese, first Professor of Practical Physick, in the Hospital of Verona; D. Anthony Pimbiolo de Engelfredi, first Theoretical Professor of Physick; D. Joseph Bertolli, Member of the College of Practical Physicians at Udine; and the Reverend Dr. Joseph Toaldo, of Vicenza, Lecturer in Astronomy, Geography, and Meteorology;) hath declared the Candidate to be accepted, upon his petition for that purpose preferred; and hath solemnly indued him with the accustomed doctoral ensigns and ornaments: presenting him with books in Philosophy and Physick, first that, and then opened; putting a golden ring upon his finger; in vesting him with a Doctor's Cap, or a crown of Laurels, and granting him a kiss of peace, together with the Magistral benediction. 1770, with high approbation and honour, did the aforesaid Noble Rhodomonte Dominiceti, by the favour of God, arrive at the eminent degree of Doctor in Philosophy and Physick: IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have caused these our Letters Patent of Privilege, signed with our own hand, and confirmed with the Seals of St. Mark of Venice, and of this venerable University, to be exemplified under the hand writing of the Chancellor of the same University. DONE at Padua, in the Common Examination Hall of the Academy, in the 3d Indiction, on Saturday, the 22d day of September, in the 8th year of our most serene Prince, Jo. Aloysius Mocenicus Doge of Venice, and in the year of our Lord, 1770.

PRESENT, D. Andrew Luchetta, Clerk; D. Anthony Zeissel, Messenger of the August College of Venice, and many others of divers nations, called on and requested to be witnesses of the above.

Glorv be to G O D alone!

J. B. MORGAGNUS, President.

ANGELUS SCHIAVETTI, Canon, Pro-Rector and Syndick.

HOMOBONUS FISONUS, P. P. Promotor, &c.

(L. S.)
(*Imperialis.*)

(L. S.)
(*Sti Marci.*)

(L. S.)
(*Untis. Patavinæ.*)

J. MATTHEW GIRO, &c. Prothonotary and Chancellor of the celebrated Academy of Padua, have subscribed the present privilege, granted to the above-mentioned Noble Rhodomonte Dominiceti, son of the Noble Bartholomew, a descendant of Vienna, approved in Philosophy and Physick, with full, unanimous assent, and according to the manner of our nobility.

Petrus Cavignato, pro Cancellario Almæ Universitatis Scripsit.

We SIMON CAVALLI, for the most Serene Republick of Venice, Minister Resident at the Court of his Britannick Majesty, do certify, that the names with which this present Diploma is authenticated, are genuine; and ought to have full credit given to them, as well as to the seals subfix'd thereto.

LONDON, April 18, 1770.

S. CAVALLI, Minister Resident of Venice.

(L. S.)
(*Sti Marci.*)

Ex Voluntate et Decreto Serenissimi Principis, Excellsique Senatus
Veneti, nobis clementissime concessio.

NATIO Allemanna D. D. Artistarum Celeberrimi Patavini Gymnasii.
Universis et Singulis fidem facimus, et attestamus, presentem hunc
Nobilem Dominum RHODOMONTIEM DOMINICETI Viennensem studiosum
Scholarem esse nostrae Nationis, scriptumque in Nostra Matricula: Ideoque
gaudere debet omnibus Privilegiis et Scholasticis Immunitatibus. In
quorum Fidem has nostras Literas consueto nationis nostrae Sigillo communi-
cari iussimus. Dat. Patavii, Anno Dom. 1770. Die 18. Mensis Sep-
tembri.

JOANNES MARILIUS, P. P. Nationis Com-Protector.

(L. S.)
(Imperialis.)

(L. S.)
(Sti Marci.)

(L. S.)
(D. Venetiarum.)

N. 4.

TO ALL, TO WHOM these presents shall come: WE, the German Nation,
Masters of Arts of the very celebrated Academy of Padua, by the authority
and decree of his most serene Highness the Prince, and of the most excellent
Senate of Venice, graciously delegated to us; do hereby testify and declare,
That the Noble RHODOMONTE DOMINICETI, of Vienna, now present be-
fore us, is a student of our nation, enrolled in our Book of Matriculation;
and as such, entitled to the enjoyment of every privilege and scholastick
immunity. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have ordered these our letters to be
made patent, under the common seal of our nation. Dated at Padua, this
18th Day of September, 1770.

JOHN MARSIGLI, P. P. Sub-Protector of the Nation.

L. S.

Noi SIMON CAVALLI, per la Serenissima Repubblica di Venezia Ministro
Residente appresso S. M. Britannica, attestiamo qualmente le firme, e sigilli
appositi nel presente Certificato sono legittimi, e veri, e che perciò si può
prestarvi intiera fede. Londra 18 Aprile, 1779.

S. CAVALLI, Ministro Residente Veneto.

(L. S.)
(Sti Marci.)

WE SIMON CAVALLI, for the most Serene Republick of Venice, Mi-
nister Resident at the Court of his Britannick Majesty, Do certify, that the
Name and Seals affixed to this present certificate are genuine and authentic,
and ought to have full credit given to them. London, April 18, 1779.

S. CAVALLI, Minister Resident of Venice.

(L. S.)
(Sti Marci.)

TERMS

TERMS of ADMISSION

To the respective APPARATUSES of Dr. BARTHOLOMEW DOMINICETI, of CHEYNE WALK, CHELSEA; and of Dr. RHOD. DOMINICETI, in PANTON-SQUARE, COVENTRY STREET, HAY-MARKET.

By which all former CONDITIONS are rescinded.

CONSISTING of arbitrarily heated and medicated Water Baths, Partial Pumps, vapours, and dry Baths; internal and external moist and dry Fumigations; Oils, Caponaceous, spirituous, and dry Frictions.

I. Those Patients who are recommended or wish to reside in the House, pay THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for each of the above operations; all of which are seldom necessary for one Patient: but they are to provide for themselves, or to buy from the Head Servant of the Apparatuses, the necessary *Woollen and Linen Garments*.

II. Every OUT PATIENT or Person who is advised to use the Baths, &c. for the preservation of Health, pays TWELVE SHILLINGS each Time for one, as well as for any or all of the abovementioned operations, as may be deemed necessary: for which sum they are also supplied with *Woollen and Linen Garments*; but if they have their own, they pay only HALF a GUINEA each time.

* * The propriety of attending to this article is obvious, as a circumstance essential to Decorum and Health: to secure which, the respective Baths, Machines, and Beds for Perspiration and Fumigation, are of the neatest construction, and kept with peculiar care: and the Linen or Woollen Garments, &c. used for each Patient, are marked with the Patient's name, and laid by for his or her sole use, with the utmost exactness.

III. Apartments for IN PATIENTS are from FOUR GUINEAS to ONE GUINEA per Week; and the *incidental expenses* for extraordinary attendance, are referred to the Patient's generosity.

IV. There are, both at Chelsea and in Panton Square, separate Waiting Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen; and private *apartments for Consultation* with the respective Doctors; who, to prevent the misemployment of time by frivolous applications, expect the usual fee of a Physician; that is, a GUINEA at home, or in the adjacent neighbourhood; and so in proportion to distance and time.

V. The two APPARATUSES of HEALTH are each distributed into two different sets of apartments, amply supplied with all conveniences to accommodate Patients at any time from Six o'Clock in the Morning till Eleven at Night, with all due distinction, respect of Sex, Station, Disorders, Circumstances and Rank in Life, from the Prince or Noble, to the Mechanick.

VI. For the accommodation of Persons in middling circumstances, Tickets are delivered for the following sums:

A Family General Ticket admits the Purchaser within 12 months,	120 times.
A Ten Guinea Ticket,	50 ditto.
A Five Guinea Ticket,	25 ditto.

Which may be had at either of the Doctors' Houses in Chelsea or Panton Square, or at the undermentioned Banks, viz.

JOSEPH HICKLEY, Esq. and Co. Fenchurch-street; RICHARD CROFTS, Esq. and Co. Pall Mall; ANTHONY WRIGHT, Esq. and Co. Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; and ABRAHAM CHAMBERS, Esq. and Co. New Bond Street.

Small Letters (Post paid) will be duly answered.

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A
DESCRIPTION
OF THE
APPARATUS
OF

Arbitrarily heated and medicated WATER BATHS,
partial PUMPS, vapourous and dry BATHS, internal
and external moist and dry FUMIGATIONS, oleous,
saponaceous, spirituous and dry FRICTIONS;

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In Panton Square, Haymarket, in the Year 1779;

AT THE

SOLICITATION of many of the FACULTY,
NOBILITY and GENTRY;

With an Account of their Nature and Efficacy in the Cure of
most Disorders incident to the human Body, supported by
the Opinions of the most eminent Physicians, both Ancient
and Modern;

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Several well authenticated CASES of CURES,
performed on Persons of Credit and Reputation.

By R. DOMINICETTI, M. D.

*Id est remedium magnum appellatur, quod ad morbi curationem
efficacius conducit quamvis sine violentia operatur. TOZZI.*

L O N D O N:

Printed for the Author, and sold by W. Niccol, No. 53,
in St. Paul's Church-Yard; and by all other Booksellers in
London and Westminster. 1780.

(Price One Shilling.)